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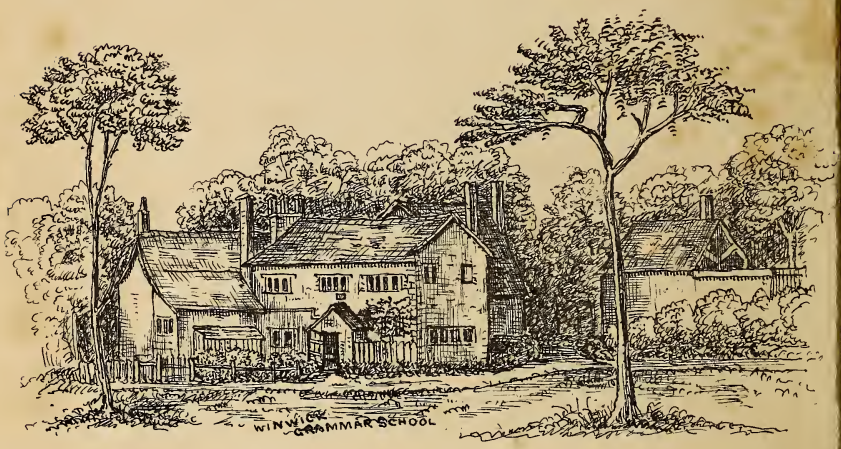

FROM DRAWINGS IN POSSESSION OF JAS KENDRICK, M.D.

TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

HISTORIC SOCIETY

OF

LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE.

TWENTY-NINTH SESSION.

THIRD SERIES—VOLUME V.

V. 29

SESSION 1876-77.

LIVERPOOL:
ADAM HOLDEN, 48, CHURCH STREET.

1877.

LIVERPOOL:

T. BRAKELL, PRINTER, 58, DALE STREET.

1407102

This Volume has been edited by one of the Vice-Presidents, under the direction of the Council. The authors of papers alone are responsible for the facts and opinions expressed in their respective communications.

The Illustration which forms the Frontispiece has been presented to the Society by Dr. Kendrick.

The others have been executed for the Society :—Nos. II and III in Manchester, and Nos. IV and V in Liverpool.

ERRATUM.

Page 96, line 6. *For* deflendi, *read* deflendus.

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LIST OF MEMBERS.

SESSION XXIX, 1876-77.

The first List was dated 23rd November, 1848; all whose names appeared in it are therefore Original Members. Those who have been enrolled as Mayors or Sheriffs have their year of office attached.

The letter P denotes that the Members, in connexion with whose names it occurs have read papers before the Society.

Those whose names are printed in SMALL CAPITALS are Members of the Council; and in *Italics* are Life Members.

Those who are both Life Members and on the Council have their names printed in **CLARENDON TYPE.**

Those marked thus * are Resident. The post town Liverpool is usually omitted.

Those marked thus † are Life Members without payment.

A

P.	12th Dec., 1872.	Abram, W. A., 25, Alma street, Blackburn.
	22nd Feb., 1877.	Adshead, George Hayward, Pendleton, Manchester.
	23rd Nov., 1848.	*Ainslie, Montague,* Grizedale hall, Hawkshead, Windermere.
	12th Jan., 1871.	Andrews, Frank, Apsley House, Ashton-under-Lyne.
	4th Dec., 1856.	Ansdell, John, St. Helens.
	23rd Nov., 1848.	Ansdell, Richard, A.R.A., Lytham house, St. Alban's road, Kensington, London, W.
H. Sh. Cheshire,	1857.	*Atkinson, William,* Southport.

B

	2nd Nov., 1865.	*BAILEY, F. J., L.R.C.P., 51, Grove street.
	14th Dec., 1876.	Bailey, J. Eglinton, F.S.A., Egerton villa, Stretford, Manchester.
	25th Feb., 1873.	Banks, William L., F.S.A., Bodlondeb, Conway.
	8th June, 1854.	*Banning, John Johnson, 20, Castle street.
	20th April, 1876.	Bartle, Rev. Geo., D.D., The College, Freshfield.
	6th Mar., 1862.	*Bazley, Sir Thomas, Bart.*, M.P., Manchester, and Reform Club, London, S.W.
P.	6th Dec., 1849.	BEAMONT, WILLIAM, Orford Hall, Warrington, VICE-PRESIDENT.
	23rd Nov., 1848.	*Bell, Henry, Greenfield, West Kirkby, Birkenhead.
	4th Feb., 1875.	*BELLEW, THOMAS A., 5, Huntley road, Elm park.

P.	1st Dec., 1864.	*Benas, B. L., 5, South Castle street, and 74, Upper Parliament street.
	23rd Nov., 1848.	*Bennett, William, Sir Thomas's buildings, and Heysham Tower, near Lancaster.
	7th Mar., 1850.	Birch, Sir Thomas Bernard, Bart., The Hazles, Prescot.
	23rd Nov., 1848.	Birchall, Lieut.-Col. Thomas, Ribbleton hall, Preston.
	20th Sept., 1854.	Blackmore, William, Carshalton, Surrey, and Founder's court, Lothbury, London.
	23rd Nov., 1848.	*Blundell, Thomas Weld, Ince Blundell hall, Great Crosby.
	1st May, 1856.	Booth, John Billington, Overleigh house, Preston.
	15th Dec., 1853.	Bossi, Arthur, (Melly, Forget and Co.), Rumford street.
P.	23rd Nov., 1848.	*Boult, Joseph, F.R.I.B.A., Exchange buildings, and Parkfield road, Aigburth.
	15th April, 1858.	*Bower, Anthony, Vauxhall foundry, and Seaforth.
P.	6th Dec., 1855.	Bowes, John, Ph.D., F.R.G.S., Warrington.
	23rd Mar., 1871.	*Brakell, T. F., Imperial chambers, Dale street, and 23, Richmond terrace.
	Mayor L'pool, 1848-9.	*Bramley-Moore, John, Hon. Mem. Archæol. Association, Aigburth.
	30th Dec., 1854.	Brent, Francis, Custom house, Plymouth.
P.	7th May, 1863.	Bright, E. B., 12, Hyde park gardens, London.
P.	9th Mar., 1854.	*Bright, Henry Arthur, A.M., Ashfield, Knotty Ash.
	4th Feb., 1864.	Bright, Sir Charles Tilston, C.E., F.R.S., 12, Hyde park gardens, London.
	20th April, 1876.	*Bromley, James, 11, Hope place.
	3rd May, 1849.	Brooke, Henry, Ashbrook hall, Church Minshull, Middlewich.
	6th Mar., 1851.	*Brooke, Sir Richard, Bart.*, Norton priory, Runcorn.
	6th Feb., 1868.	*Brooks, William Cunliffe*, M.P., Barlow hall, near Manchester.
	4th April, 1872.	*Broughton, Frederick*, Hamilton, Canada.
	4th Mar., 1875.	*Brown, Alex., M.P., Richmond Hill, Liverpool, and Grosvenor gardens, London.
P.	15th Dec., 1853.	*Buxton, David, Ph.Dr., F.R.S.L., Principal of the Liverpool Deaf and Dumb Institution, Oxford street, Hon. Secretary.

7th Jan., 1875. Byramjee, Dadabhai.

C

23rd Nov., 1848. *Caine, Nathaniel, Wellesley House, 38, Belvidere road, Prince's Park, and Broomhill, Broughton-in-Furness.

5th Sept., 1872. Chadwick, David, M.P., 64, Cross street, Manchester, and 27, Belsize park, London, N.W.

H. Sh. Chesh., 1855-6. *Chapman, John,* Hill End, Mottram-in-Longdendale.

5th Sept., 1872. *Chester, The Lord Bishop of,* The Palace, Dee Side, Chester.

10th Dec., 1874. *Clark, Henry, Little hey, Bromborough, and c. 7, Exchange buildings.

14th April, 1859. *Clement, Leonard,* Nelson-in-Marsden, near Burnley.

11th Dec., 1873. Cockayne, Andreas E., Congleton.

P. 24th May, 1855. ***COMBER, THOMAS,*** B 13, Exchange buildings.

4th Mar., 1858. *Crawford and Balcarres, Right Hon. the Earl of,* Haigh hall, Wigan.

6th Dec., 1849. *Crosfield, Henry, 4, Temple place, and Oaklands, Aigburth.

10th Dec., 1874. *Cross, William, M.D., 29, Islington.

23rd Nov., 1848. Crosse, Thomas Bright, Shawe hill, Chorley.

2nd May, 1850. Crossley, James, F.S.A., Cavendish place, All Saints, Manchester.

4th April, 1872. Crossley, John, Briar's hey, Rainhill.

P. 23rd Nov., 1848. *Cust, the Hon. Sir Edward, Bart.,* K.C.H., D.C.L., Leasowe Castle, Cheshire.

D

10th Dec., 1874. Dakin, Alderman, Congleton.

11th Dec., 1873. Daniel, T. A., Congleton.

P. 2nd May, 1850. *Dawson, Thomas, M.R.C.S. Eng., 26, Rodney street.

23rd April, 1857. *Devonshire, His Grace the Duke of,* K.G., D.C.L., F.R.S., Chatsworth, Derbyshire, and Devonshire house, London.

10th Dec., 1874. *Diggle, Rev. J. W., B.A., The Parsonage, Mossley hill.

P 11th Dec., 1873. Dixon, James, F.R.H.S., Ormskirk.

9th Mar., 1871. *Dod, Joseph, 37, Cheapside, Dale street, and Bebington.

8th Jan., 1874. Doxey, Rev. Jon. Smith, Wood Top, Burnley.

E

P. 11th Dec., 1873. Earwaker, J. P., M.A., F.S.A., Withington, near Manchester.

4th April, 1872. Ebury, The Right Hon. Lord, Park street, Grosvenor square, London, and Moor Park, Rickmansworth, Herts.

6th Mar., 1862. *Edwards, Edward, Adelaide buildings, Chapel street, and Holly lodge, Fairfield.

7th Jan., 1851. *Egerton, Hon. Wilbraham*, M.P., Rosthern hall, Knutsford.

6th Mar., 1862. *Egerton of Tatton, Rt. Hon. the Lord*, Lord Lieutenant of Cheshire, Tatton park, Knutsford.

P. 23rd Nov., 1848. *Egerton, Sir Philip de Malpas Grey*, Bart., M.P., F.R.S., F.G.S., Oulton park, Tarporley.

12th Dec., 1867. *Elsby, Miles Pilling, Bebington.

10th Dec., 1874. *Espin, the Worshipful and Rev. T. E., B.D., Chancellor, The Rectory, Wallasea.

23rd Nov., 1848. *Evans, Edward, 56, Hanover street.

P. 4th Nov., 1858. *Evans, Edward Francis, 44, St. Domingo vale.

11th Jan., 1872. *Evans, Reginald, 56, Hanover street.

5th Sept., 1872. Evans, Joseph, Haydock Grange, St. Helens.

F

ffarington, Miss, Worden hall, Preston.

12th Jan., 1871. *Ferguson, Wm.*, F.E.S.

15th April, 1858. *Forrest, J. A., 58, Lime street, and 5, Charlesville, Claughton, Birkenhead.

12th Jan., 1871. *Fownes, Frederick J., Lord street.

7th May, 1857. *Frackelton, Rev. S. S.*, A.M., Magherahamlet, Ballynahinch, Ireland.

15th Dec., 1853. *Franks, Augustus Woollaston*, A.M., F.S.A., British Museum, London.

7th Jan., 1858. Frost, Meadows, 25, The Albany, Oldhall street, and St. John's house, Chester.

G

14th Dec., 1848. *Gardner, Richard Cardwell, Colonial buildings, 34, Dale st., and Beechfield, Croxteth road.

19th April, 1877. Gardiner, Capt. Frederick Walker, Derby street, Ormskirk.

7th Jan., 1875. *Garnett, William*, Quernmore park, Lancaster.

23rd Nov., 1848. *Gaskell, John Rooth, Exchange court, Exchange street East.

9th Dec., 1875. *Gatty, Chas. T., 7, Percy street, and Mayer Museum, Hon. Librarian.

7th April, 1870. Geddes, D., Free Library, Blackburn.

11th April, 1867. †*Genn, John Hawke, The Custom House, and 26, Sandon street.

4th Feb., 1875. *Gibson, J. Harris, 73, Renshaw street, Hon. Curator.

P. 5th Nov., 1863. *Gibson, Thomas, Senr., 51, Oxford street.

14th Dec., 1876. *Gibson, Thomas, Jun., 3, East road, Albert park, and 47, North John street.

8th Feb., 1877. *Gilmour, H. B., Fulwood park, Aigburth.

6th Mar., 1862. *Gladstone, Right Hon. W. E.*, M.P., 11, Carlton House terrace, London, S.W., and Hawarden Castle, Flintshire.

6th Feb., 1851. Gray, Colonel, Hanley hall, Reading.

14th Dec., 1876. Gray, Rev. Canon, M.A., Wolsingham Rectory, County of Durham.

17th April, 1873. Gratrix, Samuel, Alport Town, Deansgate, Manchester.

4th Dec., 1862. *Green, John Henry*, 8, Weighton road, Anerley, Surrey.

31st Aug., 1854. Grenside, Rev. William Bent, A.M., Melling Vicarage, Lancaster.

H

10th Dec., 1874. *Hance, E. W. M., LL.B., L.C.P., School Board office, Dale street.

F. 6th Mar., 1856. Hardwick, Chas., 74, Halston street, Hulme, Manchester.

12th Jan., 1854. *Harrison, Wm.*, F.S.A., F.G.S., F.R.Soc. North. Antiq., &c., Samlesbury hall, Preston; Conservative Club, St. James's, S.W.; and R.T.Y. Club, Albemarle street, London, W.

9th Feb., 1864. *Harrowby, Rt. Hon. the Earl of*, D.C.L., F.R.S., Sandon hall, Staffordshire, and 39, Grosvenor square, London.

23rd April, 1857. *Hartington, Most Hon. the Marquess of*, M.P., Chatsworth, Derbyshire, and Devonshire house, London.

8th Dec., 1864. Heald, Thomas, Greenfield, Billinge, Wigan.

P. 30th Nov., 1871. Heffer E. A., 6, Victoria road, Kilburn, London, N.W.

8th Feb., 1877. Heginbotham, Henry, M.R.C.S.E., F.R.G.S., Stockport.

23rd Nov., 1848. *Heywood, James,* F.R.S., F.S.A., F.G.S., 26, Kensington Palace gardens, London, W.

5th Sept., 1872. *Hinmers, W.*, Cleveland house, Birkdale, Southport.

12th Jan., 1871. Hirst, John, jun., Dobcross, Saddleworth, near Manchester.

12th Jan., 1860. *Holden, Adam, 48, Church street.

18th Dec., 1856. *Holden, Thomas,* Springfield, Bolton.

11th Jan., 1872. *Holme, James, 10, Huskisson street.

24th Sept., 1854. *Holt, William D., 23, Edge lane.

10th Feb., 1876. *Horley Rev. E.*, The Rectory, Sephton.

5th Sept., 1872. *Hornby, T. D., 3, Brunswick street, and Druid's cross, Wavertree.

23rd Nov., 1848. Horsfall, Thomas Berry, Bellamour hall, Rugeley, Staffordshire.

4th Dec., 1856. *Howell, Edward, 26, Church street.

Mayor Lan., 1849-50. Howitt, Thomas, Lancaster.

P. 8th Nov., 1849. **HOWSON, VERY REV. JOHN SAUL,** D.D., The Deanery, Chester, PRESIDENT.

P. 10th Dec., 1857. *HUGHES, JOHN R., 17, Tower chambers.

6th April, 1854. Hughes, Thomas, F.S.A., The Groves, Chester.

Mayor Ch., 1851-52. Humberston, Philip Stapleton, Glan-y-Wern, Denbigh.

P. 23rd Nov., 1848. †***HUME, REV. CANON,** D.C.L., LL.D., F.S.A., F.R.Soc. North. Antiq. Copenhagen, Corr. Mem. S.A. Scot., M.R.I.A., Member of the Philological Society, and of the English Dialect Society, Hon. Mem. Soc. Antiquaries, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, All Souls' Vicarage, Rupert lane, VICE PRESIDENT.

30th Nov., 1871. *Hutton, David, 3, St. George's crescent, and 2, Parkfield road, Prince's park.

10th Feb., 1870. Hyde, John, F.R.S.L., F.R.H.S., Gowan Lea villa, Shakspeare street, Southport.

J

1st April, 1852. *JACOB, JOHN GIBBORN, 56, Church street, TREASURER.

18th Feb., 1875. *Jackson, William Leach, 42, Rupert lane.

5th Dec., 1861. Jackson, William, Fleatham house, St. Bees.

23rd Nov., 1848. Jacson Charles R., Barton hall, Preston.

9th Jan., 1868. *Jones, Rev. Charles, B.A., Rock Ferry.

3rd May, 1849. *Jones, Morris Charles, F.S.A., F.S.A. Scot., 20, Abercromby square, and Gungrog, Welshpool.

2nd Dec., 1858. *Jones, Robert, 7, Batchelor street.

K

P. 3rd May, 1849. Kendrick, James, M.D., Warrington.

5th Nov., 1863. *King, John Thomson, Clayton square.

4th Dec., 1862. *King, Col. Vincent Ashfield, 16, Baltic buildings, Redcross street, and Point of Ayr, Oxton.

L

14th Dec., 1876. *Laird, John, Oak house, Grosvenor road, Oxton, and 93, Church street, Birkenhead.

23rd Nov., 1848. Langton, William, Manchester and Salford Bank, Manchester.

5th Sept., 1872. **Ledward, Septimus*, The Albany, Oldhall street, and Hill Bark, Frankby.

23rd Nov., 1848. Legh, G. Cornwall, High Legh, Knutsford.

1st Dec., 1859. *Legh, Capt. W. J.*, M.P., Lyme park, Disley, Stockport.

Livesey, Lucilla C., 57, Sefton terrace, Prince's park.

M

6th March, 1862. McCorquodale, Colonel Geo., The Willows, Newton-le-Willows.

15th April, 1858. *McInnes, J., 23, Lightbody street.

5th May, 1853. **Macrae, John Wrigley*, 22, Hackin's hey, and Seaforth house, Seaforth.

1st Dec., 1859. Marsh, John, Rann lea, Rainhill.

P. 5th June, 1851. Marsh, John Fitchett, Hardwick House, Chepstow.

1st Dec., 1864. Marson, James, Hill Cliff, Warrington.

5th Sept., 1872. *Mason, Hugh*, Ashton-under-Lyne.

18th Feb., 1874. *Mawdsley, James P., 4, Castle street, and 36 Falkner square.

P. 23rd Nov., 1848. *Mayer, Joseph, F.S.A., M.R. Asiat. S., F.E.S., F.R.Soc. North. Ant. Copenhagen, Associé etranger de la Société Impériale des Antiquaires de France, Hon. Mem. SS. Antiq., Normandie, l'Ouest, la Morinie, d'Emulation d'Abbeville, &c., Bebington, Vice-President.

20th March, 1876. *Mercer, T. W., 16, Kensington.

3rd Dec., 1857. Moore, Rev. Richard R., A.M., Cropper's hill, St. Helens.

P. 8th Nov., 1849. Moore, Rev. Thomas, A.M., Midleton College, County of Cork.

P. 23rd Nov., 1848. *Moss, Rev. John James*, LL.D., East Lydford Rectory, Somerset.

4th April, 1872. *Moss, Sir Thomas Edwards, Bart., Otterspool.

11th Dec., 1856. Myres, John James, 26, Glover's court, Preston.

N

H. S. Ches., 1857. *Naylor, Richard*, Hooton hall, Chester.

10th Dec., 1874. Nicholson, Edward Joseph, Thelwall lea, Warrington.

23rd Nov., 1848. Nicholson, James, F.S.A., Thelwall hall, Warrington.

5th Sept., 1872. Norreys, R. H., J.P., D.L., Davy-Hulme hall, Manchester.

29th Sept., 1854. *Nottingham, John, M.D., F.R.A.S., F.R.Soc. Northern Antiquaries, Copenhagen, 20, Roscommon street.

O

10th Dec., 1874. *Oulton, William, 22, Preeson's row, and the Hill side, Gateacre.

P

23rd Nov., 1858. *Paris, Thomas Jeremiah, 68, Lord street.

18th Dec., 1856. Parker, Robert Townley, Cuerdon hall, Preston.

P. 12th Jan., 1871. Paterson, James, Warrington.

9th Feb., 1871. Pearson, John E., Golborne park, near Newton-le-Willows.

11th Dec., 1856. *Pedder, Henry Newsham*, 9, Queen's gate. Prince Albert road, South Kensington, London, S.

21st Mar., 1860. *Petty, Thomas Shaw*, Stockbridge, Ulverston.

P. 6th Jan., 1849. *Picton, James Allanson, F.S.A., Queen bldgs., Dale street, and Sandyknowe, Wavertree.

23rd Nov., 1848. Pilkington, James, Park pl. house, Blackburn.

10th Feb., 1853. *Platt, Robert*, Stalybridge.

12th Mar., 1857. *Preston, Geo. Theo. Robert, 13, Vernon street, Dale st., and Belmont house, Belmont rd.

R

10th Dec., 1874. *Rathbone, S. G., Yew Tree house, Allerton.

P. 29th Dec., 1854. Rees, William, 4, Cavendish place, All Saints, Manchester.

25th Feb., 1873. *Richards, W. H., Mellor's buildings, Exchange street East.

22nd Feb., 1877. Ridgway, T. J., Wildersmoor house, Lymm.

20th April, 1876. Rigby, John, 21, Market street, Bury.

20th Dec., 1855. Robin, Rev. P. R., A.M., Woodchurch, Birkenhead.

10th Dec., 1874. *Rogerson, George R., F.R.A.S., F.R.G.S., 5, Cook street.

20th April, 1876. Roper, William, Lancaster.

25th Sept., 1854. Rylands, Peter, M.P., Massey hall, near Warrington, and 78, Great George's square, London S.W.

P. 13th Dec., 1854. Rylands, Thomas Glazebrook, F.S.A., F.R.A.S., F.L.S., F.G.S., Highfields, Thelwall, near Warrington.

3rd Nov., 1870. Rylands, John Paul, F.S.A., Highfields, Thelwall, near Warrington.

10th Dec., 1874. Rylands, William Henry, M.R.A.S., Highfields, Thelwall. near Warrington.

S

21st Mar., 1872. *Salisbury, Most Noble the Marquess of*, Hatfield, Herts.

10th Dec., 1874. ***SALTHOUSE, REV. ROBT.**, F.R.G.S., St. James' parsonage, West Derby.

6th Dec., 1855. *Sandbach, W. R., Bank buildings, Cook street, and the Cottage, Aigburth.

5th Sept., 1872. *Sefton, Right Hon. the Earl of, Lord Lieutenant of Lancashire, Sefton house, Belgrave square. London, and Croxteth hall.

2nd June, 1853. *Sharp, William*, Albert terrace, Albert gate, Hyde park, London.

23rd Nov., 1848. *Simpson, Rev. Samuel*, A.M., Kingston house, Chester.

4th April, 1872. Skelmersdale, The Right Hon. Lord, Lathom house, Ormskirk.

P. 16th April, 1863. †Smith, Henry Ecroyd, Shotley Bridge, County of Durham.

10th Dec., 1874. Standish Rev. Robert, B.A., Newton-le-Willows

3rd Jan., 1856. *Staniforth, Rev. Thomas*, M.A., Storrs, Windermere.

5th Feb., 1863. Steele, Alexander, LL.D., Strathallan hall, Douglas, Isle of Man.

13th Dec., 1855. *Steiner, F.*, Hyndburn, Accrington.

6th April, 1876. *Stewart, Rev. Alex., M.A., 29, Sandon street.

4th Mar., 1852. *Sykes, James, 115, Dale street, 78, Rodney street, and Breck house, Poulton-le-Fylde.

T

5th Sept., 1872. *Taylor, James*, Whitby hall, Wigan.

18th Nov., 1869. *Thomas, George, 1, Rhoda Villas, Rock lane, Rock Ferry.

17th Jan., 1867. *Thorp, Henry*, Chatham mills, Lower Ormond street, Manchester.

P. 8th Dec., 1851. *Tinne, John A., F.R.G.S., Briarley, Aigburth.

8th Jan., 1852. *Torr, John, M.P., Exchange buildings, and Carlett Park, Eastham.

H.S. Lanc., 1857. Towneley, Charles, Towneley, Burnley.

18th Dec., 1874. *Treffry, E. E., 11, Rumford place.

V

23rd Nov., 1848. *Varty, Thomas*, Stag-stones, Penrith.

P. 16th Dec., 1869. Vaudrey, Benjamin Llewellyn, Tushingham hall, Whitchurch.

4th April, 1872. Vaudrey, Rev. D., Darley Rectory, Matlock.

12th Dec., 1872. Veevers, R. Woningworth, Fulwood park, Preston.

14th April, 1853. *Vose, James, M.D., 5, Gambier terrace, Hope street.

W

P. 11th Dec., 1873. Waddington, W. A., Piccadilly road, Burnley.

11th Dec., 1856. *Walmsley, Thomas*, Preston.

12th Dec., 1867. *Walmsley, Gilbert G., 50, Lord street.

6th Mar., 1851. Warburton, Rowland Eyles Egerton, Arley hall, Cheshire.

P. 5th Dec., 1861. *Waterhouse, Nicholas, Durning road.

12th Dec., 1872. *Watson, R. A., Great Crosshall street, and Rotherwood, Ivanhoe road, Prince's park.

17th Dec., 1857. *Watts, Sir James*, Manchester, and Abney Hall, Cheadle.

1st Feb., 1849. *Webster, George, 6, York buildings, Dale street, and Overchurch hill, Upton.

P. 3rd Jan., 1856. *Welton, Thomas A.*, F.S.S., 6, Offerton road, London, S.W.

13th Mar., 1862. Westminster, His Grace the Duke of, 33, Upper Grosvenor street, London, and Eaton hall, Chester.

6th Feb., 1873. *Whiteman, James Walter, 55, Church street.

2nd June, 1853. *Whitley, George, 57, Church street, and Bromborough.

9th Oct., 1854. Whitley, Rev. John, A.M., Newton rectory, Newton-le-Willows.

14th Feb., 1861. Wilson, J. M., Hardshaw street, St. Helens.

13th Nov., 1866. *Winder, Thomas, Coniston house, Breeze hill, Walton, and 3, Pownall street.

7th Mar., 1850. *Winmarleigh, Rt. Hon. Lord*, Winmarleigh, Garstang.

7th Dec., 1865. *Wood, R. H.*, F.S.A., F.R.G.S., Corr. Mem. Soc. Antiq. de Normandie, Penrhos house, Rugby.

7th May, 1855. *Woodhouse, John George*, Burg hill, Hereford.

10th Dec., 1874. Worsley, James E., F.S.A., Winwick cottage, Newton-le-Willows.

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	13th Sept., 1870.	Hooker, Joseph Dalton, C.B., M.D., D.C.L. LL.D., Pres. Roy. Soc., F.L.S., F.G.S. F.R.G.S., Royal Gardens, Kew.
	13th Sept., 1870.	Huxley, Thomas Henry, Ph.D., LL.D., F.R.S., F.L.S., F.G.S., Professor of Nat. Hist. in the Roy. School of Mines, 26, Abbey place, St. John's wood, London.
P.	27th Sept., 1854.	Latham, R. Gordon, M.D., 96, Disraeli road Putney, London.
	13th Sept., 1870.	Lubbock, Sir John, Bart., M.P., F.R.S., F.S.A., F.L.S., F.G.S., High Elms, Farnborough, Kent.
	9th Dec., 1852.	MacAdam, Robert, 18, College square East, Belfast.
	27th Sept., 1854.	Owen, Richard, C.B., M.D., LL.D., F.R.S., F.L.S., F.G.S., British Museum, London.
P.	7th May, 1851.	Pidgeon, Henry Clarke, 47, Sutherland gardens, Harrow road, London, W.
	27th Sept., 1854.	Sabine, General Sir Edward, R.A., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., F.R.A.S., 13, Ashley place, London, S.W., and Woolwich.
P.	6th Feb., 1851.	Smith, Charles Roach, F.S.A., Fellow of the Roy. Soc. North. Antiq. Copenhagen, Hon. Mem. SS. Antiq., France, Normandy, Scotland, Spain, Newcastle, the Morinie, Abbeville, Picardy, Wiesbaden, Luxemburg, Treves, Touraine, &c., Temple place, Strood, Kent.
	13th Sept., 1870.	Stokes, George Gabriel, M.A., D.C.L., LL.D., Sec. R.S., Lucasian Professor of Math. in the Univ. of Cambridge, Lensfield Cottage, Cambridge.

13th Sept., 1870. Tyndall, John, LL.D., Ph.D., F.R.S., F.G.S. Professor of Nat. Philos. Royal Institution' Albemarle street, London.

P. 20th Jan., 1870. Walcott, Rev. Mackenzie E. C., B.D., F.S.A., &c., Præcentor and Prebendary of Chichester, 58, Belgrave road, London, S.W.

P. 27th Sept., 1854. Wright, Thomas, A.M., Hon. M.R.S.L., Member of the Institute of France; Fel. Roy. Soc. North. Antiqs. Copenhagen ; Hon. Mem. of the Soc. of Antiquaries of France; Corresp. Mem. Soc. Antiq. Normandy; of Soc. Antiqs. Scotland, &c., 14, Sydney street, Brompton, London.

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Januarius.

Februarius.

Martius.

Aprilis.

Maius.

Junius.

J. J. ALLEY, DEL.

Occupations of the Months. I.

TRANSACTIONS.

SOME ACCOUNT OF A CURIOUS ASTRONOMICAL, ASTROLOGICAL, AND MEDICAL MS. IN THE CHETHAM LIBRARY, MANCHESTER.

By the late John Harland, F.S.A., with Additions by William E. A. Axon, M.R.S.L.

(Read 16th November, 1876.)

[The additional matter is enclosed in Brackets.]

[This is an oblong quarto volume of 30 folios, written on vellum. It forms No. 6680 in the general Catalogue, and is noticed in Mr. Halliwell's Catalogue of the Chetham MSS., and contains the following articles :—

1. A volvelle of four revolving circles. This was intended for finding the epacts, age of moon, &c. The original steel stylus or index remains—the only instance known to Mr. Halliwell of its preservation.

2. A solar volvelle of two revolving circles.

3. A circle of days throughout the year, considered propitious for the then popular medical custom of bloodletting. The text reads round-robin fashion as follows : —

He þat wole wite whanne it is good tyme to be leten blode by holde þe doctrine of galien & of ypocras. In februarer it is good on þe day of Seynt valentyn for þe feures. In marche þe 3 day and þe 9 on þe myd | dyl veyne for þe feet. In þe same monþe þe 14 day is good on þe ryȝt arm for þe feures and for þe tesike & þe siȝte. In april þe 3 day is good for vanyte o þe heed gif a man kepe hym fro drinkynge | to ofte þe 5 day & þe 11 of þe same monþe is good for þe lunges and þe brest & on þe

left arm for þe siȝte. In may þe 1 & þe 2 & þe 7 is good for þe feures & oþr maledies : also þe 7 day is | good on þe heed veynes on þe arms þat ben cleped cephalied for þe heedake & for þe scholdres & þe bak & corrupcions & swellynges & fluxes of þe eyȝen & þe wikked evell | also þe same day on þe lyuer veynes on þe arms þat ben cleped bosalica is good for þe bak & tremblynge & schrinkyne of synwes of arms, handes & feet & | for rotinge of lyuer and binge brest & myste [midriff ?] and our wexinge of þe galle & scholdres & ribbis & al manr feures & inþe last ende of þe monþe þe 4 day & | þe 5 for þe feures & þe siȝte. In september þe 5 day on þe veyne Eralis for manie deseases & þe 10 day for dropesie & þe tesike & | on þe day of seynt Cuthbert for þe same & on þe day of seynt lambert for dropesie, frenesie & tesike | In may also on þe day of Seynt pernelle is good to blede for al maner of deseses. Explicit.

4. An ecclesiastical compotus from the year 1348 to 1475.

5. Table of dominical letters, moveable feasts, and cycles.

6. A Calendar. This contains curious miniatures for each month of the year.

The drawing for January shews an old man bending over a fire. In April, the man is in a garden or orchard; birds on the trees. In May, he is hawking, with a falcon on his fist. In November, a butcher in a blue coat, and with bare legs, raises a pig with his left hand, and cuts its throat with a knife in his right hand. In December, a man is seated at a well-spread table.

[The subjects of these artistic efforts are shewn by inscriptions, which, when read consecutively, make a rhyming jingle.

January.	Over þis feer I warme myn hondes.
February.	Wyth þis spade I delue my londe.
March.	Here kutte I my vyne springe.
April.	So merrie I here þese foules singe.
May.	I am as joly as bird on bouȝ.
June.	Here wede I my corn clene i-nouȝ.
July.	Wyth þis sythe my medis I mowe.
August.	Here repe I my corn so lowe.
September.	Wyth þis flayll I presche my bred.
October.	Here sowe I my whete so reed.
November.	Wyth þis knyf I steke my swyn.
December.	Welcome cristemasse, wyth ale and wyn.

Julius

Augustus

September

October

November

December

J. J. ALLEY. DEL.

These drawings vary from the examples given by Mr. James Fowler, F.S.A., in his paper on Mediæval representations of Months and Seasons. (*Archæologia*, xliv, 137.)

The calendar contains two memoranda which may perhaps help to identify its birthplace. In June, we read: *Dominica prima post fm̄ petri and pauli dedicatio ecclie apud Enefeld.* In November: *In vndecimo die mensis Novembris obijt Gilbertus benete anno dni.* 1419.

7. Tabula ad sciendum quis planet regnat in qualibet hora diei et noctis. This table, Mr. Halliwell notes, was attributed to Petrus de Dacia.

8. "This spere telleþ at what tyme of þe day or nyȝt þat þe planets enter." The four corners are placed under the invocation of the four evangelists.

9. Variæ tabulæ astronomicæ.

10. Homo Signorum. This, though now dark and faded, has been a very carefully drawn figure, in which the zodiacal signs have been topographically delineated upon the portions of the body they were supposed to chiefly influence. It also is attributed to Petrus de Dacia. It occurs in the earliest known English almanac, that for 1386, which was very inaccurately printed at Hackney in 1812.

11. Tabulæ eclipsum solis et lunæ, ab anno 1330, ad annum 1462.

12. Rules and astrological governances of the months, with miniatures of the signs of the zodiac.

There is also a scheme of the planetary system, on loose vellum.]

On the back is a long entry of four passages, Latin and English, which the writer states to have been omitted in the English translation, by Thos. Rogers, of the *Imitatio Christi* of Thomas à Kempis.

[The MS. was presented to the library by Dr. Mainwaring.

Mr. Halliwell attributes it to the reign of Edward IV.] This would fix its date between the years 1461 and 1483.

Under No. 12, besides Latin and English prose as to the astrological character of each month, there are two verses, a quatrain and another of six, eight, or ten lines. The former gives the prognostications deducible from thunder occurring in the month; and the latter describes the supposed influences and effects of the sun and the moon in the particular sign of the zodiac assigned to each month. These verses have never been printed, and retaining the spelling, only giving the abbreviated words in full, they will interest the reader, as a specimen of the English of the period and of the superstitious notions which then pervaded the educated classes, as to planetary and celestial influences on the physical condition and the mundane affairs of men.

JANUARY.—(*Aquarius.*)

Whan þonder comeþ in Janueer,
þou shalt have þat ilke ȝer
Grete wind, moche fruit, and gret werre
Of folk þat liuen under sterre.

The Sonne is here in þis signe,
Kinde seson to snew, frese, and reyne.
As þe pottes turne upso doun
So chongeþ þe wederes in þis sesoun.
And þe mone be in þis signe
Kepe þou wel þy schankes tweyne.

FEBRUARY.—(*Pisces.*)

Here is now anoþer wonder.
In Februeer whan þou herest þonder,
It betokeneþ of riche men lidging low,
And a gode ȝere for to sowe.

All þe fisscheș ben in þer kynde,
To live in water in riȝt mynde;
So is þe sonne in þis tyme,
þe kind sesoun for to reyne;
And wete and moyste for to be,
As ben þe fisscheș in her degre.

So is þe Sonne in her signe
For to snewe and to reyne.
And ȝif the mone in this signe be,
Kepe wel þi feet y rede þe.

MARCH.—(*Aries.*)

In Marche ȝef þu ponder here,
Stout wyndes and wrayþ in þat ȝere,
And it is for to drede aye,
Last þt ȝere come domesday.

All þe long wynter wyde,
þe ram lyþ on his left side ;
And whan his tyme comen is
He turneþ þat oþer side y wis.
So gynneþ þe son for to chonge
And þe day to wex longe.
And þe mone be in þis signe
Kepe well thyn heed wiþ al þe reynes.

APRIL.—(*Taurus.*)

And ponder come in Aprill,
Of sedes and schippes in gret perile,
And joyful ȝer of fruite and leef,
And it betokeneþ wycked mannes deþ.

þe bole is more than þe ram,
And þat wote wel many man :
So is þe Sonne of more strengþe,
And þe day of more lengþe.
Also þe bole hath a scharp soun,
So is wyndes and wederes in þis sesoun.
And þe mone in þis signe sitte
Kepe neck and þrote for þi profite.

MAY.—(*Gemini.*)

þif ponder comeþ in þe May,
þat yere worþ many a wete day ;
And corn worþ swyþe dere,
Hunger betokeneþ in þat ȝere.

These ij be ioyned* and liche longe,
And beren scheld and shaftes on hond† ;

* In allusion to the drawing of the Gemini as Siamese twins.

† They bear an heraldic shield between them, appropriately 1st and 4th *argent*, 2nd and 3rd *or* ; and each grasps a spear.

So is þe hete and þe chele,*
And þat is signe of worldes wele.
And þe mone in this syne stond,
Kepe wel þi schuldres, wiþ armes and handes.

June.—(*Cancer.*)

And þonder come in þe June,
Wodes for wynd schullen þrowe adoun;
Lyouns and leberdes schul worthe wode,
Folk and treis schul spille brode.

þe crabbe in his goyinge,
þat was bifore, is now be hynde;
So is þe sonne in þis tyme,
Whan he sitteth in þis signe:
þat he heyȝede by fore ryt,
He loweth þenne bothe day and nygt.
And þe mone in þis signe honge,
Kepe wel þy brest wþ stomak and longes.

July.—*Leo.*

Whan þonder comeþ in þis signe,
Good crop worth in þat tyme;
And untidy ȝer of bests, wolf and lyon
þat ilke ȝer schal be for don.

The Lyon is strong in fote
And who so vnd'stant þe mygt is hoot;
So is þe Sonne in þis signe,
Strong and hoot al this tyme.
And þe mone in þis signe sterte,
Kepe sides and bak, stomak and herte.

August.—*Virgo.*

In August whan it comeþ ponderinge,
Worþ mochel hete of many þing;
And ȝif it be evel to lyke,
That ȝer worth many men sike.

The mayde gette no fruyte in toun†
So fareþ þe erþe in þis desoun
For it ripeþ, þat wax be forn
And brekeþ þat rote of every corn.

* A.S. Cele, cold: we retain it in chill.

† The miniature represents a virgin with flowers (not fruit) in her hand, and it seems August was too early for the autumnal fruits of England in the 15th century.

And whan þe mone in þis signe is,
Kepe þe wombe above þe navyle and bowelys.

September.—(*Libra.*)

And þu here ony ponder
In þe monþe of September,
It betokeneþ slauȝter of þe riche,
And corn schal be wonder myche.

These wayȝes be bothe y lyke long,
And beren bothe y lyke strong:
So is þe day and þe nyȝt,
Evyne y lyke ben y dyȝt;
And penne ginneth cold to encrese,
A perlus tyme to take siknesse.
And þe mone be in this signe
Kepe navyle and kedenay, bladder and reynes.

October.—(*Scorpio.*)

And þu here ony ponder,
In þe monþe of October,
Grete wyndes and moche good in water,
But fruite fayleþ never þe latter.

This worme hyȝte Scorpioun,
Addre be hynde, byfore dragoun;*
Venim be fore, venim be hynde,
So is þe sonne in his kynde.
And þe mone in þis signe falle,
Kepe wel þe privy membres alle.

November.—*Sagittarius.*

And þu here ony ponder
In þe monþe of November,
Of corn we schul have grete plente
And ioyful yer of game and ——.†

þe arwe smytes þorou þe cloth
þat maketh man full wroth;
To don hayles and schoures ille
Colde wederes and stormes grille.
And þe mone be in þis signe
Kepe wel þi þighes and hepes tweyne.

* A glowing description of the Scorpion, as having a dragon's head and an adder's tail,—venomous both bite and sting.

† The ink quite gone; probably "venerye," *i.e.*, hunting.

DECEMBER.—*Capricorn.*

In December ȝyt þu þonder here,
Plente of corn worth in that yere,
And we schul þoruȝ þe grace of our lord,
Have griþ and pees and acord.*

The Capricorn as we fynde
Is goot byfore, and worme be hinde†
Of alle bestes moste —lest‡
He is unkomely and moste foulleste
So is þat time of oure losynge
And þat fore þinne wexeth noþing‖
And þe mone be in his sete,
Kepe wel þy kneis and þe fete.

* The three words in this line are almost synonymes. Grith, A. S. means peace, agreement.

† Capricorn is drawn with goat's head and body and serpent's tail.

‡ The first syllable of this word has faded; perhaps it should be "unblest."

‖ The meaning seems to be that December is a time of loss, as in that month nothing grows.

[The learned custodian of the Chetham Library, Mr. Thomas Jones, F.S.A., considered this Calendar to be a sort of translation of the *Kalendrier des Vergers*, and in a note in the catalogue he refers to Warton's notice: "This piece "was calculated for the purpose of a perpetual almanac, and "seems to have been the universal magazine of every article "of salutary and useful knowledge. It is a medley of verse "and prose; and contains among many other curious par-"ticulars, the saints of the whole year, the moveable feasts, "the signs of the zodiac, the properties of the twelve "months, rules for blood letting, a collection of proverbs, a "system of ethics, politics, divinity, physiognomy, medicine, "astrology, and geography." This description, however, applies with occasional modifications to the mediæval calendars generally, and there is nothing in the present MS. that entitles it to be considered as a recension of the *Kalendrier des Vergers.*

Latin verses similar to those above quoted are given in Stöffler's *Calendarium Romanum*, printed in 1518, and described by the late Professor De Morgan in the *Companion to the Almanac* for 1846.]

HISTORY AND CURIOSITIES OF THE LIVERPOOL DIRECTORY.

By J. A. Picton, F.S.A.

(Read 30th Nov., 1876.)

The title of my paper is, "The History and Curiosities of the "Liverpool Directory!" Many of my readers may exclaim, What is there in a Directory? It is a mere catalogue of names, residences, and occupations. Apart from its special purpose, what general interest can it possess, any more than an old share list or an old almanac? I hope to be able to show, before I conclude, that there is much of interest, instruction, and amusement lying dormant under the dry list of names and the other information afforded.

In the first place, it may be safely asserted that whatever concerns human nature in any of its aspects cannot be devoid of interest to any thoughtful observer. There are men who can travel from Dan to Beersheba and pronounce all to be barren. There are others who cannot promenade a dusty lane, a crowded thoroughfare, or a grassy field-path for half an hour, without meeting at every step sources of interest and subjects for thought.

One of the characters in Terence says—"Nihil humanum "à me alienum puto." In that spirit let us approach the subject.

A Directory is simply a list of the householders of a particular locality at a given time, with their residences and occupations. It is therefore a microcosm, bringing into one

focus under our hand, as it were, a synoptical view of a vast extent of characters, interests, modes of life, tendencies, and relative positions. In looking over its pages we seem, like the scholar of Alcala in Le Sage's *Diable Boiteux*, to be able to peer into the habitations of the multitudes brought before us, and realize something of their inner life. Take up an old Directory of fifty years ago and call over its list of names. It seems like pacing over an immense grave yard. "Hic jacet" might he attached to nearly all, if not quite all, the names. Like as in a grave yard, all distinctions of caste and rank are here obliterated. The peer and the peasant, the millionaire and the bankrupt, have each allotted to him one little line, and that is all the record that the great majority will ever receive. Pass over in thought the interval of fifty years just alluded to. It is the realization of the bridge of life in Addison's *Vision of Mirza*. We look attentively, and see the passengers one by one dropping through the bridge into the great tide that flows underneath. We see the hidden pitfalls so graphically described, yawning beneath the dark mist which overhangs the path, and the broken arches of old age which inevitably swallow up those who escape.

There are, nevertheless, some very remarkable instances of longevity, and what the phrenologists call inhabitiveness, brought to light by the Directory. Mrs. Martha Linaker's name will be found in every volume from 1766 down to 1825 as occupying a house in Oldhall Street. She was present at the opening of the Old Infirmary, Shaw's Brow, in 1745, and assisted at the opening of the New Infirmary, Brownlow Street, eighty years after. She died in the house in which she was born, having occupied it 97 years. Mrs. Catharine Twentyman and her daughter Elizabeth occupied the same house in Duke Street for 75 years. The name will be found in every Directory from 1781 to 1856. Mr. Harmood Banner's name occurs for 56 years from 1810 to 1866. Probably the

most remarkable instance of the kind is that of Mr. Robert Makin, corn merchant, whose name first appears in 1790, and will be found in the Directory of 1859, 69 years later. There are gentlemen still living whose names will be found in every Directory for between fifty and sixty years.

A comparison of Directories of different dates throws wonderful light on the history of families as well as of individuals. We see names emerge from obscurity, establish themselves in positions of honour and credit, looming large amongst the local constellations; and after a generation or two they gradually disappear, and leave not a scion behind. Thus the Claytons, the Clevelands, the Cunliffes, the Tarletons, who once filled distinguished positions and were the magnates of the day, have passed away like a vision, and left nothing behind but their monuments in our parish churches. Some, on the other hand, continue from generation to generation, and constitute a sort of civic aristocracy. Thus the Earle family have occupied a prominent position in our mercantile world for about two hundred years, and the Rathbones for nearly a hundred and fifty. The Blundells also can be traced from nearly the age of Queen Elizabeth, through the benevolent founder of the Blue Coat Hospital down to the present day, in continual connection with the business of the town and its institutions.

Glance again at individual history as exhibited in the photography of the Directories. You see John Smith or Thomas Robinson at first recorded as a bookkeeper, living in a small house in a back street. Next you find him a junior partner in a mercantile house, changing his residence to Canning Street or Falkner Square. You then find his name, probably, amongst the Select Vestry or one of the mercantile associations. After a few more Directories are published, he emerges from the chrysalis state as the head of a firm, a town councillor, probably mayor if he is on the right side in politics,

a justice of the peace, and occupant of Brightside Hall. This is a pleasant picture to contemplate; but, alas! our Directories present us with too many reverses of this tableau. I could point to cases illustrated in their pages, of descent from the higher platforms of connexion and wealth, stage after stage, to the lower levels of poverty and obscurity. At the same time, there is no doubt that the everchanging kaleidoscope, which the records of the Directories present, is mainly occupied by the spectacle of successful industry and enterprise coming to the front, and asserting its claims to influence and command.

Various aspects and speculations of this kind might be dwelt upon until they became tiresome. The Directory is in fact an abstract history of the town. Let us compare the witness it bears to the progress of the town and its trade. The first Directory was published in 1766, not much more than a century ago. It contains 1,074 names. Liverpool must have been a pleasant little place to reside in at that time of day. Trade was flourishing, The new Town Hall had been opened a few years before, and assemblies and balls were the order of the day. The population was about 25,000. The streets were narrow and ill-built, but they were pervaded by pleasant breezes from the river, and all around, within easy distance, green fields, extensive heaths, and rural lanes were open to all.

In 1874 the number of names in the Directory was 92,384, in a population of about 550,000. The names have, therefore, increased nearly 90 times, whilst the population has increased only 22 times in the same period. This would indicate that, during the early days of the publication, the names inserted were much more select than at the present time.

This enormous increase in little more than a century brings with it several corollaries. The population of England and

Wales increased between 1766 and 1871, from 7,082,000 to 22,704,108, or 220 per cent. The normal increase, therefore, in Liverpool, during the same period, would have been from 25,000 to 55,000 from native sources. It is obvious, therefore, that out of the 550,000 inhabitants not less than 500,000 are either strangers from a distance, or the descendants of those who have settled here within the last century. One would suppose, therefore, that any taint of provincialism in manners, habits, or dialect, would have been long ago so far diluted as to be almost imperceptible. The result is no doubt so, as far as relates to the original Lancashire element. Persons are now living who can remember a strong flavour of the broad South Lancashire speech, at all events in the district immediately surrounding the town, of which it would be extremely difficult to find specimens at the present day. In place of this we have entire districts pervaded by the genuine Irish brogue, and others where the piercing Cymric gutturals give the character to the utterance. The Scottish dialect is more diffusive, but contributes its share to the common stock. Out of this Babel of tongues I think a common dialect is arising which can scarcely be called provincial, but which when spoken by educated persons is equally free from the mincing vulgarity of Cockneyism on the one hand, and the rough broad coarseness of the County speech on the other.

Let us now look at the outward form under which the Directory presents itself.

The first London Directory was issued in 1677, but it was a long time before the idea extended to the provinces. The first Liverpool Directory was published in 1766, in the form of a small brochure, 7¼ins. by 4½ins., with the title—"The "Liverpool Directory for the year 1766, containing an alpha- "betical list of the Merchants, Tradesmen, and principal "inhabitants of the Town of Liverpool, with their respective "addresses, also separate lists of the Council, &c.—Printed

"by W. Nevett and Co., for J. Gore, bookseller, near the "Exchange, 1766."

The pamphlet contains forty pages, of which the names occupy twenty-nine and a half.

The original edition is extremely rare, but a reprint has been published and is easily procured. The second Directory was published in 1769, the same size and form, containing 53 pages. The number of names is greatly increased, occupying 42 pages. Further editions were issued in 1773, 1774, and 1777. In 1773, street numbers were introduced attached to the houses, which first appear in the Directory for 1777. I have not met with any edition between 1781 and 1790.

The book continued to be published at irregular intervals of two or three years in about the same size and form, but gradually increasing in bulk down to 1827. In 1829, it was issued in a long narrow form, 8¼ins. by 3½ins, and so continued to 1855. In 1857 it came out in an enlarged shape, royal octavo, 10ins. by 6ins., with double columns, which form it has since retained.

From 1837 to 1864, a new edition was issued every two years, but from that date it has been published annually.

Attempts have been made at different times to establish rival publications of the same nature, but they have not met with much success.

In 1790, a Directory was issued by Charles Wosencroft, Cook Street, simultaneously with Gore's for the same year. In the preface the publisher expresses his intention to publish a Directory every two years, but such intention was never carried out.

In 1827, Messrs. Andrew Picken and Son, stationers, Castle Street, compiled a Directory, and intimated their intention of continuing it annually, but it was not attended with success.

In 1833, the publishing concern of Messrs. Gore and Son

passed into the hands of Messrs. Mawdsley, by whom the Directory has continued to be issued, under the original name of Gore.

In 1848, Messrs. McCorquodale and Co., of Castle Street, published a Directory, intending to continue it annually, but this, like the other attempts proved abortive, and from that time Messrs. Mawdsley have had the Directory entirely in their own hands.

The Directory for 1875 contains 1249 pages of matter, of which 546 are occupied with the list of names, in double columns.

Thus much may suffice for the outward form and pressure of the publication. I will now enter upon its contents.

Of whom and what does this vast crowd of human beings, with its surging tide of life pouring along the streets, and its ever shifting panorama passing before our eyes, consist? It may be said of modern Liverpool as of ancient Tyrus—"The ships of Tarshish did sing of thee in thy market; and "thou wast replenished, and made very glorious in the midst "of the seas. With thy wisdom and with thine understanding "thou hast gotten thee riches, and hast gotten gold and silver "into thy treasures." Every maritime country pours its tribute into the Mersey, and people of all nations follow where commerce leads. The population, therefore, is necessarily motley in its character, but the main divisions may be classified under a few heads.

First and foremost comes the native population, the Liverpudlians, or, as they were formerly called "Dicky Sams." Although it is probable that the native may nearly equal the foreign element, yet since a large proportion of the former must be young, the children of settlers within the last generation, it is almost certain that the majority of names in the Directory will be those of persons from a distance, the largest number being undoubtedly English.

Next in order comes the Irish and Welsh population. It is by no means certain which of these races has the predominance. If we were to judge from the names in the Directory alone, the Welsh element would preponderate; but a large number of the Irish belong to the labouring class, whose names have not arrived at the dignity of being recorded. The Irish and Welsh together must constitute from one-third to two-fifths of the inhabitants. Liverpool, for all practical purposes, occupies the position of the capital of North Wales, and is the El Dorado towards which gravitates all the surplus population of the Principality. This is made evident by the number of chapels in which the services are conducted in the native tongue, the vast majority attending them being Welsh immigrants. The Cymric race in Liverpool are principally shopkeepers, small tradesmen, and artisans. One branch of industry, that of cottage building, they have almost entirely monopolised. The two races have kept very distinct in the localities where they have settled, the Irish principally occupying Scotland, Vauxhall, and Exchange Wards, and the Welsh colonizing Kirkdale and the slopes of Everton.

The Scotch population is numerous and important, but will not bear numerical comparison with those already mentioned. The Scotch fill very high positions in the mercantile world; their education, native shrewdness, and frugal habits giving them great advantages. There is also a clannish feeling, which has contributed much to the success of the Scotch in Liverpool. It is said that when one Scotchman is employed in an establishment, it is ten chances to one that the concern will soon be filled by "long-legged and hard-headed callants from ayont the Tweed." A large proportion of the skilled artisans, especially amongst the engineers and masons, are Scotch, but they are not very numerous amongst the shopkeeping class.

Of the foreign settlers in Liverpool the greatest proportion

are Germans, of whom there is a large number, almost entirely in commercial business. The French and Swiss are comparatively few. There is a considerable colony of Greeks, almost all merchants, and their clerks. Spaniards, Italians, Russians, Parsees, Chinese, and Japanese are sprinkled about in small numbers. The North American or Yankee element is too small to have any appreciable influence.

We now come to the names in this vast hive of human beings. Here the nationalities manifest themselves very decidedly. By far the greater part are of course English, but the Welsh patronymics are very numerous. Out of 92,384 entries, 2687 have the Celtic "Mac" prefixed. The "O's" are only 355. These of course are no indications of the number of Scotch and Irish, as many of such names are of an entirely different form.

I will not here enter into a dissertation on surnames, on which those who desire information may consult the pages of Mr. Lower or Mr. Bardsley; but I may be permitted to say a few words on the principles on which surnames have been formed in the different nationalities, as an introduction to what follows.

According to the authority of *Punch*, Brown, Jones, and Robinson would appear to be the representative English surnames, but they are distributed in very unequal proportions. In the Liverpool Directory, there are 2113 Joneses, 589 Browns, and only 427 Robinsons. In one point of view, however, these names are really characteristic of different nationalities, Jones representing the Welsh, Brown the Anglo-Saxon, and Robinson the Scandinavian element in the population of South Britain. Jones has the most numerous entries in the pages of the Directory. There are 419 John Joneses, householders in Liverpool. One cannot but surmise that these gentlemen must occasionally be the cause of some trouble to the post office employés. Imagine a letter ad-

dressed to "John Jones, Esq.," Liverpool, arriving by post. To which of the 419 must it be delivered? Supposing it had to go the round of the gentlemen with the synonymous names, at the rate of one each day, it might be fourteen months before it would reach its destination.

Surnames, as family names descending from father to son, are of comparatively modern origin, and will scarcely be found amongst the middle and lower classes earlier than the latter end of the fifteenth century. The territorial appellations of the nobility and great landholders of course always descended with the property. The earliest surnames are undoubtedly clannish or tribal, such as the Gaelic Macdonalds or Macgregors, or the Milesian O'Briens or O'Connors, intimating a descent from a common ancestor, and a blood connexion uniting the interests of the whole clan. Such was the case with the early Anglo-Saxon settlers in England. The Billings, the Watlings, the Wælings, were members of the tribe owning for their common ancestor Billa, Watta, or Wæla. In England this was very early lost by the progress of society and the dispersion of the population, but it continued in Scotland and Ireland for many ages. To this succeeded patronymic surnames, the son attaching the name of his father as a distinction, to his own. This has existed in all ages and countries. In Greece, Tydides was the son of Tydeus. In Rome, Marcus Antoninus was Marcus the son of Antonius. In Hebrew, Simon Barjonah was Simon the son of Jonah, or as we should now call him, Jonasson or Johnson.

Two classes of patronymic surnames are very numerous in our Directory—the Welsh Joneses, Williamses, Robertses, &c., and the Scandinavian Johnsons, Thompsons, Richardsons, &c. The Welsh patronymics were originally prefixed by *ab* or *ap*, meaning son, as John ap Thomas ap Hugh ap Richard. In process of time the *ab* was in many cases incorporated with the surname, ap-Robert became Probert, ap-Richard, Prichard,

ap-Hugh, Pugh, and so on, or else it was omitted, and *s*, as a genitive case, added at the end, as Williams, Roberts, &c. A similar custom formerly prevailed in Lancashire. In Tim Bobbin's dialogue between Tummus and Meary, she says—"Aw went to Jone's o' Harry's o' lung Jone's for't borrow "their thible to stur th' furmety wi'."

The absence of family surnames, and the practice of giving the father's christian name as a surname to the son was, until recently, very common in North Wales, if it can be said even yet to have quite died out. In Denmark, Sweden, and Norway the surnames were formed by adding *son* or *sen* to the father's baptismal name, and *datter* if a female. In Norway this system is still in full vigour in the rural districts. Sven Jansen's son Magnus is called Magnus Svenson (English, Swainson); Hilda the daughter of Isaac Tolversen is called Hilda Isaacs-datter, and so on. It is from this source that the English names ending in *son* are derived, they being the most numerous in the northern counties, where the Danes and Norsemen effected settlements. There is, however, another source in England whence these names are derived. Legal documents in the middle ages were principally written in Latin, and persons therein mentioned, not having landed estates, were described as *filius*, or by contraction *fil*^{s}. which became corrupted into Fitz in the French speaking population, and translated into English became *son*. Thus William the son of Adam was a wealthy burgess and Mayor of Liverpool in 1378. His name occurs in many documents of the period, in which he is indifferently styled William "filius "Adami," or William Adamson. The number of southern English family names derived from this source is not large. The general English surnames are principally derived from three sources, (1) place names, (2) occupations, trades, and offices, or (3) peculiarities of body, mind, or circumstances—nick-names in fact. Taking at random a column of the Street Directory

containing 97 names, I find the place names 32, the patronymics 45, the names of trades and occupations 9, leaving 11 to be accounted for from other sources.

An absurd idea prevails with some people, that a person's deriving his name from a place, particularly should there happen to be a *de* prefixed, indicates that the family must have possessed property in the district. This is an entire hallucination. The Pipe rolls and Sheriffs' accounts of the mediæval period are full of payments to workmen, who, in the absence of any other appellation, are called by the names of the places from which they severally came.

The names derived from occupations are very interesting, many of them relating to habits and customs long passed away. Take, for instance, the various trades connected with bows and arrows, once the national weapon of the English armies. We have specimens of each in our Liverpool Directory, but very oddly distributed in the proportion of numbers. Thus there are 2 *Bowmakers*, 3 *Bowyers*, 25 *Bowmans*, 9 *Bendbows*, 3 *Bowrings*, 20 *Stringers*, and 10 *Stringfellows*, probably the assistants to the stringers. In regard to the arrows, we have 139 *Fletchers*. This was the French name for arrow-maker, and was naturalised in England. There are 14 *Arrowsmiths*, and 6 *Tippers* who finished the points. For the finished weapon, we have 16 *Bowes*, but only 1 *Arrow*, and that a lady; but there are 35 *Archers* of both sexes.* Surnames taken from ordinary trades are so common as not to need specifying. I will only refer to one or two. *Smith* is, as we all know, the most common, there being 1126 Smiths in the Liverpool Directory, the Joneses and Williamses only exceeding it in number; but we should be wrong if we supposed that the term *smith* originally applied only to workers

* It may be interesting to mention, as shewing the importance of these trades in former times, that amongst the London incorporated companies still existing, there are the Bowyers, the Bowstring makers, and the Fletchers or arrow makers.

in metal. Every trade which *smites* with the hammer was in our old Anglo-Saxon tongue called a *smith*. In the gospel of St. Mark, vi, 3, where our version has, "is not this the "*carpenter*"? the A. S. version translates it, "nys thys se *smith*."?

In like manner the handicraft of *taylor* which has become so common a surname, that there are 518 of that name in our Directory, was not confined, in the old French from which it is derived, to a maker of clothes, but was applied to all artisans using cutting instruments. A wood cutter was "tailleur de bois," a stone cutter "tailleur de pierre," a sculptor "tailleur d' images," and so on.

Another very common name is *walker*, there being in our Directory 312 of that family. This name has nothing to do with walking on foot. It is the old trade designation of the *fuller*, who thickened and finished woollen cloth; and it is still preserved north of the Tweed.

Bows and arrows are not the only implements of war commemorated in surnames. We have in our Directory a very formidable array of warlike names. There are no fewer than 20 *Cannons*, 11 *Gunns*, 2 *Swords* and 1 *Sheath*, 8 *Spears*, 1 *Spearman*, 3 *Lances*, 4 *Daggers*, 37 *Edges* but only 6 *Blades*, 2 *Clubbs*, 7 *Darts*, 1 *Sling*, and 4 *Slingers*. Of defensive arms we have 31 *Shields*, 1 *Guard*, 8 *Bassnetts*, 17 *Armours*. For standards there are 23 *Banners*, and 3 *Bannermans*. There are 3 *Castles*, 6 *Forts*, and 2 *Garrisons*, with 1 *Drawbridge*. There are only 3 *Troops*, but to command these we have 84 *Marshalls*, 12 *Majors*, 31 *Sargeants*, but sooth to say only 1 *Warrior*, 1 *Fightman*, and 2 *Leaders*. We have on our hands 4 *Warrs*, 1 *Battle*, and 1 *March*, so that our military nomenclature is pretty complete.

From war and strife let us turn to dignities, of which we possess in Liverpool our fair share, having no fewer than 113 *Kings*, but only 1 *Queen*, and 1 *Kingdom*. There are 25

Princes, 45 *Peers*, 15 *Dukes*, 6 *Marquises*, 33 *Earls*, 23 *Barons*, 28 *Nobles*, 16 *Lords*, 52 *Knights*, 13 *Lairds*, and 8 *Squires*. Of official titles there are 5 *Sheriffs*, 13 *Ushers*, 21 *Pages*, 1 *Provost*, 16 *Mayors*, and 2 *Councils*, but only 80 *Burgesses*, and 40 *Freemans*.

Of ecclesiastics we have 19 *Popes*, 29 *Abbotts*, 10 *Priors*, 19 *Monks*, and 17 *Fryers*, 22 *Bishops*, but only 1 *Bishopric*, 3 *Archdeacons*, (one of these keeps the "Angel" Public House), 14 *Priests*, 13 *Deacons*, 5 *Chaplains*, 13 *Vicars*, 25 *Parsons*, with no fewer than 250 *Clarks*, 14 *Devines*, 1 *Pastor*, 1 *Prophet*, 1 *Saint*, and 6 *Angels*. With all this array of spiritual dignities, lamentable to relate, we have in the Directory only 64 *Christians*, against 10 *Pagans*.

Of ecclesiastical foundations we have 24 *Kirks*, 9 *Churches*, but only 1 *Churchyard*, 8 *Chapels*, 1 *Chantry*, 1 *Shrine*, 2 *Abbeys*, 1 *Friary*, 13 *Parsonages* and 6 *Monkhouses*.

Of patriarchs we have *Adams* and *Eves*, *Cains* and *Ables*, *Abraham*, *Isaac* and *Jacob*, *Moses* and *Aaron*, *David* and *Absalom*, the prophet *Amos*, and no fewer than 56 *Daniels*.

In the law, there are 1 *Chancellor* and 10 *Judges*. Though there are 32 *Laws*, there are only 2 *Constables* and 1 *Gibbett*; and lamentable to relate there are in the Directory 18 persons who call themselves *Lawless*.

A large number of surnames are derived from the land and its various concomitants. We have *Hills* and *Dales* and *Dells*, and *Vales*, and *Meads* and *Meadows* and *Marshes*, and *Mounts* and *Mountains*, and *Fields* and *Fountains*, *Glens* and *Greenfields*, *Gardens* and *Orchards*, *Waterfalls* and *Drylands*, *Downes* and *Dingles*, *Caves* and *Rocks*, *Sands* and *Sandilands*, *Rivers* and *Brooks* and *Burns*, *Fords*, *Becks* and *Pooles*; *Pitts* and *Wells* and *Wellsprings* and *Lakes*. We have 39 *Parks* and 126 *Parkers*; *Groves* and *Fenns*, *Appleyards* and *Applegarths*, with *Clays* and *Marls* and *Peats* and *Stones*. There are 7 *Highways*, 19 *Lanes*, 9 *Streets*, with only 3

Styles. We have 15 *Farmers,* and 146 *Gardners,* with 90 *Barnes,* and only 3 *Lands* and 1 *Acre.*

Trees and shrubs are well represented. We have 30 *Forrests and* 86 *Forresters,* 7 *Bowers,* 18 *Bushes,* and 6 *Twiggs.* There are *Ash, Beech, Birch, Oakes, Olive, Pyne, Spruce, Vines, Willows, Hawthorne, Holly, Myrtle, Thorn. Reeds* and *Rushes, Furze* and *Gorse* abound, *Nettles* and *Ferns* are not wanting, *Bracken* and *Broom* are in sufficient force. But with all this supply from the vegetable world we have only 1 *Tree,* 7 *Plants* and 3 *Leafs.*

Flowers come in very gracefully. We have 42 *Roses,* 10 *Lillys,* 1 *Primrose,* 2 *Lavenders,* 1 *Lillywhite,* 2 *Blossoms,* 3 *Budds,* 17 *Garlands,* 12 *Seeds* and 3 *Spriggs.*

Of fruits we have *Almonds* and *Apples* and *Pears, Peaches, Oranges* and *Lemons, Plumbs, Raisins, Pines, Nutts* and *Rasberrys.* Of vegetables, there are *Pease* and *Beans, Leeks* and *Garlick,* and *Onions.* Of cereals we have *Wheat, Oates, Rye, Rice* and *Barley.*

Of food, there are *Mutton, Ham, Bacon, Veal* and *Suett,* (the latter appropriately borne by a butcher.) *Pye* and *Pottage, Salt, Pickles* and *Spice.* There are 2 *Feasts,* 2 *Meals* and 24 *Heaps.* There are *Ale* and *Beer, Brandy* and *Ginn, Punch, Porter* and *Port, Coffey* and *Malt,* and *Sherry.* To all this array there are only 7 *Segars.* There are 3 who call themselves *Dry,* 1 *Drinkall and* 9 *Drinkwaters.* There is 1 *Disher,* 1 *Alefounder,* 6 *Salters* and 2 *Maltmans.*

The names derived from animals are very common, particularly from birds, *Eagle, Peacock, Partridge, Parrott, Owles, Nightingale, Rook, Gosling, Sparrow, Swallow, Falcon, &c.* Amongst quadrupeds, *Hind, Hart, Lyon, Lamb, Brock, Buck, Bull, Deer, Wolf, &c.* From fishes, *Whale, Salmon, Herring, Sturgeon, Dolphin, Turtle, Whiting, Ray, &c.*

No names are more amusing than those derived from individual peculiarities, bodily or mental,—nicknames originally,

which have been perpetuated in families. Take for instance bodily peculiarities. We have the following in our Directory, 3 *Bigg*, 76 *Little*, and 22 *Littler*, 20 *Small*, 3 *Smallmans*, 1 *Smallpage;* 12 *Large;* 35 *Long* and 20 *Short*, 8 *Broad*, 6 *Stout*, 3 *Thin*, 6 *Gaunt*, *Light*, *Lightbody*, *Lightfoot*, *Lightbound*, *Golightly;* *Weightman*, *Twentyman*, *Heavy*, *Heavyside*, *Sloman*, *Swift;* 2 *Round*, 1 *Squair*, 1 *Squarey*, *Fair*, *Fairbrother*, *Fairbairn*, *Fairchild*, *Dark*, *Black*, *Blackie*, *Blackman*, *Blackmoore*. Colours: *White* 230, *Grey* 82, *Brown* 589, *Buff* 1, *Pink* 1, *Reddish* 4, *Scarlett* 2, *Blew* 1, *Green* 27. Relating to strength, *Armstrong* 86, *Strong* 24, *Strongman* 1, *Strongitharm* 3, *Sturdy* 1, *Ironside* 1. As to the carriage and bearing, *Stride* 1, *Spruce* 7, *Stumbles* 1; *Hopper* 3, *Hopps* 4, *Crutch* 1, *Cruikshank* 14, *Panting* 3. As to the hair and beard, *Silverlock* 3, *Blacklock* 5, *Beard* 8, *Beardall* 1.

Some of the mental peculiarities are very characteristic. We have in the Directory 8 that are *Good*, 1 *Goodenough* and 1 *Toogood*, 2 *Goodfellows*, 14 *Goodmans*, 2 *Goodlasses*, 1 *Goodchild* and 1 *Goodlad*, 2 *Goodsons* and 1 *Goodspeed*. On the contrary we have 3 *Bores*, 2 that are *Daft*, 2 *Doolittles*, 1 *Flat*, 1 *Cheater*, 1 *Madd* and 3 that are *Madders*. We have 4 that are *Gay* and 1 *Gayer*, 4 *Merry* and 16 *Moody*, 2 *Gentle* and *Gent*, 1 *Kind* and 5 *Kinder*, 1 that is always *Laffin*, and 1 that is *Canny*, 1 *Perfect*, and 4 *Petty*, 10 *Bold*, 22 *Cowards*, and 18 *Cravens*, 8 that are *Crank*, 11 that are *Jolly* and 36 *Hardy*, 20 that are *Bland*, 5 *Crokers*, 86 that are *Cross* and 2 *Crossmans;* 4 that are *Frank*, 1 *Ernest*, and 3 that are *Faint*. One *Just*, 1 *Playfair*, 1 *Makepeace*, 8 *Meek*, 3 *Blunt*, 19 *Blyth* and 5 *Bonny*, 19 that are *Bright*, 1 *Brightman*, 4 *Eager* and 2 *Coy*, 8 that are *Fleet*, 13 *Quick*, 3 *Ready*, 18 *Smart*, 1 *Speedy*, 1 *Spry*, 2 *Handy*. Two call themselves *Loveday*, 14 *Lovelady* and 1 *Catchlove*, 10 are *Wise*, 1 is a *Wiseheart*, 2 are *Sage* and 3 are *Sager*, 9 *Bulleys*

and 9 *Cowies*, 13 *Braggs* and 4 *Braggers*. We have 3 *Sweets* and 9 *Sweetmans*, but 8 are *Tartt*, and one calls himself *Grunt*. There are 6 that are *Stern*, 1 *Vane*, 1 *Twaddle*, and 1 *Trull*, 26 are *Wild*, 2 *Wildbloods* and 5 *Wildmans*, 1 *Looby* and 2 *Sobbe*. Two are *Proudley* and 7 *Proudfoot*. Sooth to say in this enlightened town we have 42 *Savages;* but it is a satisfaction to know that 8 others answer to the name of *Trueman*.

Abstract qualities are fairly represented. We have *Joy* and *Love*, and *Grace* and *Friendship* and *Bliss* and *Fortune* and *Virtue* and *Verity*. *Wisdom* and *Hope* and *Witt* and *Worth* will be found in the Directory wherever else they may be lacking, *Peace* and *Prudence*, *Reason*, *Memery* and *Power* are also there. *Honour* and *Zeal* and *Riches* and *Healing* are not absent, and *Speed*, *Viggor* and *Motion* lend their attractions. But there is a reverse side. There are displayed *Kraft*, *Guile*, *Pride*, *Wrath*, *Fury*, *Pain*, *Tears*, *Dearness*, *Slaughter* and *Deathe*.

Politically, there are in the Directory 1 *Tory* and 3 *Wiggs*, who are accompanied by 7 *Cheers*.

In regard to trading, we have 4 *Byers* and 13 *Sellars*, 12 *Sales*, 1 *Purchase* and 5 *Samples*, 1 *Looser*, 4 *Gayners* and 4 *Gaines*, 2 *Proffitts* and 1 *Pulliblank*, 1 *Richman*, 4 *Rich* and 3 *Poore*, and unfortunately to close the list we have 3 *Swindells*. There are 86 *Dunns* and 12 that are *Dunning*, 1 *Dunweil* and 1 *Dunmore*.

There are in the Directory 5 *Bodys* and 3 *Souls*, 3 *Bogarts*, 4 *Bogies* and 1 *Fairy;* 5 *Heads*, 4 *Pates*, 1 *Nose*, 13 *Tonges*, 1 *Tooth*, 1 *Braines*, 1 *Breathing*, 2 *Chinns*, 1 *Neck*, 1 *Shoulder*, 2 *Wings*, 23 *Hands*, 9 *Horns*, 1 *Shinn*, 9 *Leggs*, 6 *Foots*, 4 *Bloods*, 6 *Marrows*, 7 *Maws*.

Of parts of a house we have 50 *Chambers* but only 2 *Rooms*, 29 *Garretts* and 32 *Kitchens*, 1 *Buttery*, 2 *Stonehouses* and 15 *Woodhouses*, 2 *Ballhouses*, 1 *Gatehouse*, 8 *Lodges* and 1 *Porch*, 9 *Gates*, 9 *Keys* and 12 *Locks*, 8 *Hobbs*

and 2 *Nobbs*, 9 *Hooks* and 18 *Boults*, 6 *Staples*, 1 *Ovens*, 2 *Pailings*, 1 *Pannell*, 1 *Plank*, 1 *Beams*, 5 *Brics*. There are also 50 *Booths* and 14 *Towers*, 22 *Walls*, 34 *Bridges* and 1 *Stonebridge*. There are 13 *Tennants*, 2 *Towns* and 17 *Townsends*.

Of household implements we have 8 *Baths*, 2 *Basons*, 4 *Bowles*, 5 *Canns*, 15 *Potts*, 1 *Pottinger*, 1 *Barrel*, 2 *Keggs*, 3 *Tubbs*, with 1 *Tubman*, 2 *Basketts*, 1 *Flasket*, 2 *Sacks*, 258 *Bells* and 8 *Levers;* 1 *Cribb*, 1 *Dresser*, 1 *Matt*, 5 *Glasses*, 1 *Clock*, 1 *Caddy*, 1 *Needle*, 3 *Toyes* and 12 *Tooles*. Concerning fire there are 1 *Furnace*, 3 *Braizers*, 8 *Brands*, 46 *Coles*, 1 *Gathercole*, 4 *Cokes*, 1 *Coker*, 5 *Gasses*.

In metals we have *Gold, Silver, Brass, Brassey, Ironside, Steel, Tinne, Zink, Nikel, Leadbeater.*

In money there are *Monies, Farthing, Halfpenny, Penny, Moneypenny, Schilling, Tester, Pound, Stirling, Treasure, Fee.*

In jewellery, 14 *Diamonds*, 1 *Jasper*, 1 *Ring*, 2 *Gems*, 1 *Pearl*, 3 *Ivorys*.

Of the points of the compass, we have 4 *East*, 44 *West*, 10 *North*, 1 *South* and 33 *Southern*.

Of the weather, there are 3 *Fairweather*, 2 *Rain* and 1 *Rainbow*, 7 *Snow*, 4 *Snowball*, 24 *Frost*, 19 *Gales*, 1 *Thunder*, 12 *Foggs*, 2 *Dews*, 2 *Dewfalls*.

The Heavenly bodies are very meagrely represented by 1 *Planet* and 1 *Star*. We have no *Sun*, but make up the loss by having 19 *Moons*.

In Chronology we have 9 *Springs*, 15 *Summers*, 14 *Winters*, and only 1 *Year*. There are 3 *Yules*, 1 *Easter*, 1 *Pentecost*, and 45 *Mays*. We have 6 *Weeks*, 46 *Days*, 4 *Doubledays*, 4 *Alldays*, 2 *Daileys*, and 16 *Holidays*; 14 *Morrows* and 6 *Noons*. There are three persons bearing the name of *Timewell*, one of them very appropriately is a chronometer maker.

In Medicine we have 1 *Physick*, 1 *Pill*, and 4 *Salts*, 54 *Leeches;* and with all this array only 1 *Moan* and 1 *Tomb*.

There is in the whole Directory only a single man who calls himself *Old*, but there are 9 that are *Elder*, 119 who call themselves *Young*, and 5 who assert that they are *Younger*. In the whole town there are only 2 *Younghusbands*.

A number of names in our Directory are derived from games and play—*Game*, *Gamble*, *Hazard*, *Luck*, *Luckie*, *Raffles*, *Trick*, *Winn*, *Winpenny*, *Winning*, *Jump*, *Leap*, *Trip*, *Trippett*.

A few famous characters are commemorated amongst us. We have 1 *Nestor* and 5 *Pindars*, 1 *Cromwell*, 5 *Miltons*, 7 *Shakespeares*, 5 *Hamlets*, 6 *Macbeths*, and 2 *Tamberlaines*.

From nautical terms we have *Anchor* 1, *Ankers* 12, *Hull* 17, *Galley* 3, *Pulley* 2, *Steer* 4, *Seaman* 3, *Mariner* 2, *Float* 1, *Ebbs* 3, *Flowes* 1, *Neap* 1, *Flood* 15, *Eddy* 1, *Brine* 1, *Shore* 22, *Spray* 2, *Netts* 1, *Breezes* 14, 3 *Barges*, 1 *Barger*, 1 *Bark*, 100 *Barkers*, 3 *Barnacles*.

Many of our names are derived from countries and nationalities, as the following, all taken from our Directory. *England*, *English*, *France*, *French*, *Gaul*, *Norman*, *Scotland*, *Ireland*, *Irish*, *Wales*, *Welsh*, *Flanders*, *Fleming*, *German*, *Poland*, *Rome*, *Norway*, *Dutch*.

Literature has supplied a few. *Book*, *Booker*, *Read*, *Reader*, *Spellman*, *Tomes*, *Map*, *Penn*, *Story*, *Phibbs*, *Rhymes*.

In music and instruments we have 2 *Melodys* and 3 *Strains*, 79 *Sharps* and only 1 *Flat*, 1 *Sing*, 1 *Singer* and 3 *Trebles*, 3 *Organs*, 1 *Timbrell*, 3 *Fifes* and 1 *Drum*, 7 *Toners*, 2 *Dinns*, 8 *Blowers*, 17 *Horners and* 4 *Hornblowers*, 10 *Fidlers*, 1 *Fiddlin*.

Of weights and measures there are 4 *Scales* and 1 *Weights*, 73 *Gallons*, 21 *Pecks*, and 73 *Gills*, 1 *Halfyard*, 1 *Rodd*, 3 *Roods*, 28 *Furlongs*, 13 *Miles*.

Of clothing we have 40 *Coats* and 1 *Cloke*, 1 *Capp*, 16 *Copes* and 3 *Capes*, 14 *Hoods* and 1 *Hoodless*, 3 *Mantles* and 2 *Scarffs*, 1 *Tippett* and 21 *Tuckers*, 5 *Cuffs* and 2 *Buttons*, 5 *Hoses*, 18 *Boots*, 32 *Leathers*, 1 *Strap*, 5 *Buckles*, 2 *Pattens*, 1 *Patch*, 2 *Patchings*, 6 *Raggs*, 45 *Webbs*, 3 *Woofs*. We have various kinds of cloth—*Corderoy*, *Diaper*, *Lawn*, *Silk*, *Woolley*, *Kersey*. There are *Laces* with *Knotts* and *Stitches*, 1 *Shears* and 2 *Satchells*. There are any number of *Taylors* but only 1 *Shears*. There is a hairdresser with the appropriate name of *Woolloxall*.

Many names are derived from conditions and relations in life. We have 1 *Ladd* and 26 *Manns*, 4 *Benedicts*, 3 *Bachelors*, and only 2 *Husbands*, 5 *Males* and 1 *Damsell*, 1 *Kinsman* and 5 *Cousins*, 7 *Masters* and 1 *Prentice*, 4 *Dandys*, 5 *Dons* and 9 *Fellows*, 4 *Darlings* and 4 *Dears*, 16 *Seniors*, 12 *Majors* and 2 *Minors*, 4 *Widdows*. In the whole of Liverpool there is only 1 *Bastard*. There is 1 *Prigg*, but the christian name is not Betsey.

A few names are connected with horsemanship, We have 1 *Horsey*, 3 *Horsmans*, 1 *Horswell*, 2 *Rides* and 4 *Riders*, 2 *Trotts*, 7 *Trotters* and 1 *Trotman*, 1 *Gallop*, 7 *Amblers*, 3 *Jehus*, 2 *Drivers*, 1 *Drover*, 2 *Oslers* and 11 *Grooms*, 1 *Mare*, 1 *Palfrey*, 5 *Palfreymans*, 1 *Stables*, 1 *Spurr*, 1 *Goad*, 5 *Stirrups*.

The connexion of names in partnerships is sometimes curious. We find in the Liverpool Directories of former years the firm of *Peach* and *Cream* solicitors, *Bulley* and *Job* merchants. *Dodge* and *Wynne* were highly respectable attorneys a few years since. Messrs. *Mulock* and *Blood* carried on business in Liverpool more than half a century ago. Mr. Mulock being rather a warm political partisan, his opponents altered the appellation to "Moloch and Blood." Three persons respectively named *Lock*, *Smith*, and *Key* belonged to an ironmonger's firm in Lord Street.

I have now completed the task I set myself of analysing some of the most remarkable names in our Directory. Names have a history, but they must have also a future in store. All things appertaining to manners and habits are in a state of constant change, slowly it may be, but none the less surely. The tendency of appellations in modern times has been towards complication and redundance. The grand old Hebrew and Greek names were simple, single, and fraught with meaning. *Benoni*, son of my sorrow, *Ichabod*, the glory is departed, commemorate the anguish of domestic grief; whilst *Barnabas*, the son of consolation, *Hananiah*, the gift of the Lord, indicate the grateful welcome of a new addition to the family circle. In like manner in Greece, *Pericles*, far famed, *Demosthenes*, the strength of the people, *Aristides*, the son of the noble, expressed the feelings or aspirations of the parents. The Romans were the first to introduce long and complicated names. In Caius Julius Cæsar Octavianus we have Julius, the *nomen* or family name, Caius the *prænomen* or personal name, Cæsar the *cognomen* of the particular branch of the family, and Octavianus the *agnomen* which denoted a connexion with the Octavii. After baptismal names were adopted by the Christians, patronymics and surnames gradually crept in, and were adopted for family names as already described. For many ages people were content with a single baptismal name; down to the end of the last century additional names were rare, except in the case of royal and other highly exalted personages; but of late years, two or three baptismal names have become the rule rather than the exception.

The changes in titles of address in the course of a few ages are singular and significant. We now designate the clergy by the title of *Reverend*, and a claim has ignorantly been set up that this is the exclusive privilege of the clergy of a particular church, whereas this title so applied can hardly be

traced further back than the beginning of the last century. In the 15th and 16th centuries the parochial clergy had the title of Sir prefixed to their names; a memorable instance of which we find in "Sir Hugh Evans" in the "Merry Wives of Windsor." In the "Paston Letters" we find one dated A.D. 1464, from the parson of the Parish to Agnes Paston, in which he signs his own name "Sir Robert Williamson," and addresses the lady in a title now reserved exclusively for bishops, "To my right reverend mistress." In the same collection we find commoners addressed by the titles "Right honourable and worshipful master." "Right worshipful husband" was the common written address of ladies to their spouses. "Esquire," which has now become the common appellation of every one wearing a decent coat, was then very rare, and only applied to landed gentry bearing coat armour. Esquires were frequently created as Knights now are, by royal letters patent. In 1461, a country gentleman is thus addressed by letter, "To myn ryght worchipffull cosyn John Paston the elder, Esquyer."

A story is related that a Spanish nobleman rejoicing in the multitude of sonorous titles peculiar to that country, when benighted in travelling, sent forward a servant to procure him a lodging. Having knocked at the door of a cottage, the inmate put his head out of the window, and inquired who was there. The reply was a request for a lodging for the Duke of Medina-Sidonia, the Marquis of Carabas, a Knight of the order of the Golden Fleece, and a score of other titles. The cottager replied that his tenement would not hold half the number of the grandees he supposed indicated by the enumeration, and shut the window, leaving the possessor of so many titles to spend the night out in the cold.

It is said that the crowning grace of refinement and cultivation is simplicity. If this be so, it is not unlikely that

there may be a reaction in this direction in the case of names and titles, of which there are even now some slight symptoms.

The Liverpool Directory contains a vast fund of information besides the mere list of names.

The maps which for many years have been published with every edition afford very valuable illustrations of the progress and extension of the town and docks. The particulars of the various institutions,—mercantile, religious, charitable, and scientific,—of the facilities for travelling and commerce, of the administration of the law and local affairs, present a wonderful panorama of an active, prosperous, self-regulating community. Into these it is impossible now to enter, but I will close with a slight reference to our churches and chapels.

The Directory of 1766 does not mention the places of worship, but there were actually at that time, the two Parish churches of St. Nicholas and St. Peter, and besides these, of the establishment, St. George's and St. Thomas's—four in all. There were two Dissenting chapels, Key street and Benn's Garden, besides the ancient chapel in Toxteth park, one Baptist chapel in Byrom street, another in Everton, a Roman Catholic church in Lumber street, and a Jews' synagogue in Cumberland street—in all ten places of worship. There are now within the Borough, of the Establishment 71 churches, Roman Catholic 19, Presbyterian 15, Methodists of various denominations 30, Baptists 10, Congregationalists 11, Welsh of various denominations 14, Unitarians 4, other denominations 11, in all 185, besides Preaching and Mission Rooms.

The population having increased in 110 years about twenty-fold, the number of churches and chapels, to be commensurate, should number 200, so that they somewhat fall short, though

not to any great extent, of the proportions of the earlier period.

I have to apologise for the somewhat rambling and discursive nature of this paper. The subject is one which rather disposes to gossip. If our excursus through the columns of the Liverpool Directory has contributed to the amusement of my readers, with ever so little modicum of information and instruction, I shall be amply rewarded for any research and labour the inquiry may have cost.

WARRINGTON LOCAL SKETCHES.*

By James Kendrick, M.D.

(Read 14th December, 1876.)

IV.—The Winwick Broad Oak.

> " Attempt in heav'n to count each star,
> As count its years, so distant far,
> Our fathers say."†

As my opening quotation is taken from a poem which the author assures us was written at the rate of 50 lines an hour, we must pardon him for considerable exaggeration in his statement of the primæval age of the *Winwick Broad Oak*, for at the time of its fall and death, which took place in a terrific storm during the night of the 4th of February, 1850, it bore none of the customary signs of great age, though it did of a sadly premature decay, occasioned by the unchecked trampling of cattle round its base. Still it had for many years been famous through the country round for its beautiful symmetry, and for the marvellous extent of its wide-spreading branches, which upon one occasion afforded shelter from the noon-day heat to a regiment of infantry 1000 strong.

But from the year 1811 it attained additional celebrity from a *Public Dinner* which was given beneath its shade to the late Admiral Sir Phipps Hornby, then captain of the English ship " Volage," in commemoration of his heroic conduct and success in capturing the French line-of-battle ship " Corona," off the island of Lissa in the Adriatic, on the 13th of March

* Continued from page 130, vol. III, 3rd Series.

† *The Festival of Win, celebrated beneath his Broad Oak.* A Poem, in ix Cantos. By the Rev. Wm. Marriott.

in the above year. The "Volage" formed one of a squadron of four vessels under Captain Hoste, which completely defeated a much superior French fleet, capturing or destroying four frigates of superior force, and compelling the remainder to seek safety from capture by an inglorious flight. The British ships engaged in the conflict were the "Amphion," 62 guns, Capt. Hoste; "Cerberus," 62, Capt. H. Whitby; "Active," 62, Capt. J. A. Gordon; and the "Volage," 22, Capt. Phipps Hornby. On the side of the French were, "La Favorite," 84 guns, Commodore Dubordieu; "La Flore," 84, Capt. Peridier; "Bellona," 84, Capt. Dudon; "Corona," 84, Capt. ... .; "Danae," 84, Capt. .....; "Carolina," 84, commander's name not known, and five smaller vessels of war. The number of men in the British squadron was barely 800, with 208 guns, whilst the French numbered 2500 men, and 454 guns. Both in guns and men the French exceeded the British in thrice their number, yet three of their largest ships were captured, and one blown up during the action, the last being the flag-ship of Commodore Dubordieu, who fell during the battle. The ensign of the "Corona" was brought to England by Captain Phipps Hornby, and still hangs over the Communion-table in Winwick parish church.

On the 28th of August following, the *Public Dinner* already spoken of was given to Captain Hornby by the gentlemen of Winwick, of which village he was a native, his father, the Rev. Jeffrey Hornby, being the rector. From the extreme branches of the *Broad Oak* an outer and inner awning were suspended, the space thereby enclosed being occupied by three long tables, at which all, or nearly all the local aristocracy and gentry took their seats. After a substantial dinner, speeches were made, toasts were given, and songs, of course, were sung (several of the last being original), to the several tunes of "Rule Britannia," "The Death of Abercromby," and "Aristippus's Rules," and highly commendatory of the

brave guest of the day, and of his superior officer, Captain Hoste, who was present on the occasion.

Mr. Marriott's poem, "The Festival of Win," was written shortly after the above festive occasion. It is a small quarto pamphlet of 52 pages, and with very little either of rhyme or reason, professes to give a poetical narrative of the occurrence. Its value lies only in its scarcity, twenty-five copies only being printed, and to secure and prolong the scarcity, being "entered " at Stationers' Hall." As a curious production of the press from the border-town of Stockport, I subjoin a copy of the title-page, Mr. Marriott's name appearing only at the close of the preface :—

1407102

"The Festival of *Win*,
Celebrated beneath his *Broad Oak*,
And likewise at his *Good* Wick;
Anno Domini MVIIIXI. (*sic.*)
A Poem, in IX Cantos.

Printed by J. Dawson,
Stockport."

The original pencil drawing, from which the accompanying vignette of the *Winwick Broad Oak* is reduced, was taken by the present writer in the year 1836, with the unerring assistance of the camera-obscura, and may therefore be depended upon as an accurate representation of the outline and proportions of this beautiful tree. At the same time he took the following admeasurements, which as the *Winwick Broad Oak* no longer exists, may claim a short space for record here. The extent of the spreading branches from North to South was 99 feet, and from East to West 87 feet. The girth of the trunk at the base was 14 feet, and at five feet higher it was 11½ feet. The first branch was given off from the trunk at 7½ feet from the ground.

The writer is told that a much younger oak, traditionally said to have been raised from an acorn of the one above described, is at the present time growing in the adjoining

township of Pennington, and promises in process of time to vie with its progenitor, the *Winwick Broad Oak*, both in extent and symmetrical beauty.

V.—Winwick Grammar School.

This *Local Sketch* is a reduced copy from a neat drawing in pencil, made early in the present century by Robert Booth, a Warrington artist and drawing-master, and is chosen in preference to a modern representation of the ancient *Grammar School at Winwick*, since it is here shewn as it appeared to the eyes of Leland, Herle, Sherlock, Bishop Wilson, the martyr Earl of Derby, and others, who must have visited it at different times, and as it afforded a home to some celebrated head masters and still more celebrated *alumni*. During the present century, and since the sketch was taken, the school-house has undergone considerable extension and necessary alteration. For very much of the following account of its history, I am indebted to a little work entitled, "Winwick, its "History and Antiquities," which we owe to the literary industry and research of our indefatigable friend and fellow-member, Mr. Beamont.

Winwick Grammar School appears to have been founded prior to 1553, but subsequent to 1546, by Gualter or Gowther Legh, of Woodcroft, in the parish of Winwick. In 1546 he makes a will without any mention of the School, but he dies in 1553, having in the mean time endowed it with £10 a-year. The first master of the School was Henry Johnson, a former chaplain of the Legh (or Haydock) chantry at Winwick, about this time dissolved. A stone inscription running below the eaves of Winwick church records that he rebuilt the south wall of the church.

> "Anno milleno quingentenoq. triceno
> Sclater post cristī murī renovaverat istum
> Henricus Johnson curatus erat simul hic tunc."

The present *Grammar School of Winwick* was erected in

the year 1618 by Sir Peter Legh, great-nephew of Gowther Legh, the original founder, but it is probable that an earlier, if only a temporary, school-house existed, since we are told by Mr. Beamont that in 1817 a copper-plate, bearing, in Hebrew characters, the inscription, "A building raised to "learning in 1600," was dug up in the parish churchyard. My friend Mr. Worsley, of Winwick, also informs me that in and about the grounds of the *Grammar School* are numerous worked stones, which may possibly be remains of an earlier school-house, or residence for the master. But the date of the building shewn in the vignette is positively fixed by the following inscription, which is still carefully preserved in the interior of the building, though it was formerly built into the outside wall, over the school-house door:—

This howse was builte by Sir Peter Legh, knight, upon his owne charges, in the yere of our Lord, 1618, to be a schoole-hous for ever, for the free schoole of Winwicke, founded by Gualter Legh, Esquire, great uncle of the said Sir Peter Legh, which Gualter gave ten pounds of yerly rent for the perpetual maintenance of the said school; and the said Sir Peter hath augmented the same with ten pounds per annum mor, which he hath assured to be yearlye paide to the same free schoole for ever, for his zeal to God's glorye and his love to the parish of Winwick and common good of the countrey.

Mr. Beamont, in the work above alluded to, enumerates and gives very interesting particulars, so far as known, of no less than twenty of the successive masters of the Winwick Grammar School. In particular, he dwells upon the local origin and history of *Richard Mather*, who, in 1611, though only fifteen years of age, was appointed master of the school. In the following year, however, he undertook the mastership of a public school in Toxteth Park, where he had as one of his pupils the celebrated astronomer Jeremiah Horrocks, a native of Toxteth. In 1635 Richard Mather left Toxteth, and emigrated to New England, and joined the "Pilgrim "Fathers." He was subsequently the father of Increase

Mather, and grandfather of the still more celebrated Cotton Mather. He died in America in 1669, and some years after his death the following absurd epitaph was placed on his grave :—

> " Under this stone lies Richard Mather,
> Who had a son greater than his father,
> And eke a grandson greater than either."

In the 5th vol. (p. 15) of the *Transactions* of our Society, our late venerable colleague, Dr. Thom, tells us that there is in the possession of the Unitarian congregation worshipping in Renshaw Street, Liverpool, a MS. volume giving an account of *Richard Mather,* (chiefly on the authority of the celebrated Samuel Clarke,) so rich in local information, that he hoped it would be published. We shall all join in this hope after hearing the memoir given by Mr. Beamont.

Richard Mather (he says) the next master who was appointed by Sir Peter Legh, Knight, a successor to his ancestor of the same name, probably succeeded a William Horrocke, and of him and his history we are able to give some particulars. He was born in 1596, in a quaint house which may still be seen in Mather Lane, Lowton, which has the letters R. M. marked upon it in projecting brickwork. His parents, Thomas and Margaret Mather, very worthy people in a humble rank of life, sent him early to the school at Winwick, which was within an easy walk of his home; and in 1611, when he was yet but fifteen years of age, he became master of the school, which he left in the following year to undertake a public school in Toxteth Park, which was then a small rural village, very different from the populous suburb of Liverpool which it has since become. In May, 1618, he entered himself at Brasenose College, Oxford, where he seems not to have remained long enough to obtain a degree, for in 1620 he returned to his school in Toxteth, and in the same year took holy orders, and was ordained by Morton, Bishop of Chester. Morton, though well known to be opposed to the Puritans, to which party Mather belonged, was very kind to him, spoke to him after his ordination, and desired to be remembered by him in his prayers. Mr. Mather married Katherine, the daughter of Edmund Hoult, of Much-Woolton, by whom he had four goodly sons, Samuel, Nathaniel, Eleazer, and Increase Mather, of whom any parents might have been proud. While he was teaching at Toxteth Park he is believed to have had for his pupil Jeremiah Horrox, to whose singular

merits as an astronomer who was the first to observe the Transit of Venus, men of science until modern times have been slow to acknowledge their obligations. Horrox must have quitted Liverpool and gone to Cambridge a short time before Mr. Mather emigrated to New England. Only the first two of Mr. Mather's sons were born in England, for in 1633 there being an outcry raised against the Puritans, Mr. Mather "the minister and schoolmaster" of Toxteth Park, who had been once suspended for nonconformity and been restored and was afterwards again suspended, determined to join the Pilgrim Fathers in their transatlantic home, and in 1635 he carried his purpose into effect. On the 15th of April in that year he left Liverpool, the next day he reached Warrington, and on the 23rd he arrived at Bristol. Why, we may enquire, could he not have found a ship at Liverpool to convey him to New England? But evidently ships then passed to and fro across the Atlantic oftener from Bristol than Liverpool. In his journal he says that he had "a healthy, safe, and prosperous journey all the way "(blessed be the name of the Lord for the same!) taking but easy "journeys because of the women and footmen, and despatching 119 or "120 miles in seven days!" An observation by his grandson Cotton Mather throws a doubt upon the pleasantness of the journey, where he says that his ancestor used to change his apparel every day, to avoid the pursuivants who were looking for him. When the vessel sailed from Bristol we do not know, but unless she was detained there some time the voyage to New England must have been unusually long, for the party did not land at Boston until the 17th of August, four months after their departure from Liverpool. After being welcomed on his arrival in the new world, Mr. Mather was soon settled as a preacher at Dorchester, where the once master of Winwick School brought up those sons who made his and their names famous on both sides of the Atlantic. He was able to find time from his ministerial vocation to prepare several religious and controversial works, which he sent over to be printed in England; but in 1640 he joined John Eliot, the apostle of the North American Indians, and two other friends in preparing a translation of the Book of Psalms, from which we may infer that he had some skill in Hebrew, which, from the inscription in that tongue formerly on the Winwick School, we might suppose was a favourite study. This work, which was called "The Psalms in metre, faithfully "translated for the use, edification, and comfort of the saints, in public "and private, especially in New England," the translators in the year 1640 put into the hands of Daye, a printer, who printed it in America,

where it is said to have been the first book ever printed on that side of the Atlantic. Mr. Mather, who stood high in the estimation of his religious party in America, was appointed by them in 1648 to draw up an outline of church discipline for New England, agreeable to Holy Scripture. (*Waddington's Congregational History*, 511.) If he can be truly said to have died, whose name lived after him in so many descendants on both sides of the Atlantic, he died at Windsor, in Connecticut, on the 22nd April, 1669. His son Samuel returned to England, and became minister of Burtonwood; and Nathaniel, another son, is honoured with a beautiful Latin epitaph by Dr. Watts. On the arrival of William and Mary, Mr. Mather's son, Increase Mather, came to England as a commissioner from Massachusetts, and succeeded in obtaining a renewal of their charter, on which occasion he had an interesting interview with Queen Mary. Many other particulars of the Mather family may be seen in *Brooks' Puritans* and in *Sibley's Biographical Sketches of Harvard University.*

About the year 1644 Radulphus Gorse, A.B., became the master of the *Winwick Grammar School.* "To him belongs," says Mr. Beamont, "the enviable distinction of having pre-
"pared for the University that great divine and excellent man,
"John Howe, whose entry as a sizar at Christ's College,
"Cambridge, in 1647, tells us that he was educated by Mr.
"Gorse at Winwick. 'Literis institutus Winwick a Mr. Gorse.'
"Howe, who was a man of most catholic spirit, became chap-
"lain to Cromwell, and, having the power, he extended his
"favours to many of those with whom he differed in politics,
"and Dr. Watts has honoured his memory with an ode.
"Before coming to be head master at Winwick, Mr. Gorse was
"of the King's School at Chester, where, on 28th September,
"1640, he was admitted, as 'Radulphus Gorse, baccalaureus,'
"under master of that school. It is not known when Mr.
"Gorse relinquished the Winwick School, but if he continued
"to hold it in 1675, he was the master who first received the
"sum of £5 which dame Margaret Ireland, of Bewsey, then
"charged upon her estate of Gate-Wharf, and ordered to be
"paid yearly to the master of Winwick School."

Here I must bring to a close my extracts from Mr. Beamont's interesting account of Winwick Grammar School, and will only add to it the names of one or two others of its scholars who, in more modern times, have in their after lives maintained the credit of its earlier days. If the present Bishop of Rochester, Dr. T. L. Claughton, was not actually a pupil of the late Rev. Edmund Sibson, whilst he held the mastership of the Winwick Grammar School, he must have become so immediately on his resigning the school for the living of Ashton-in-Makerfield. Two of his younger brothers were certainly pupils here, one of whom is Dr. P. L. Claughton, the ex-bishop of Colombo. The sons of the late Admiral Sir Phipps Hornby received their early education here whilst the school was under the management of the Rev. Thomas Hinde, a native of Liverpool, one of these is now Admiral —— Hornby, and another Dr. Hornby, the present head master of Eton.

VI.—Old Hall at Newton-le-Willows.

As the trains of the London and North-Western Railway Company, from London or Liverpool to Manchester or the North, draw up at the station of Newton-le-Willows, the attention of few of the passengers fails to be drawn, on looking from the viaduct-bridge downwards to the valley below, by the bird's eye view of the picturesque moated house represented in the sixth, or last, vignette of my *Local Sketches*. This is *Newton Hall*, an ancient seat of the Blackburne family (now settled at Hale,) and was built by Thomas Blackburne in the year 1634. Some years ago, our former valued colleague, the late Dr. Robson, purchased at a bookstall in Warrington Market place, a small book in a cipher manuscript, of which, after much puzzling, he was enabled to discover the key, and found it to be the diary of the above Thomas Blackburne, whilst he was engaged in building the house now under consideration. Towards the close of his

life, Dr. Robson presented this diary of his ancestor to the late John Ireland Blackburne, Esq., M.P., but he had previously supplied our friend Mr. Alfred Rimmer, architect, of Chester, with some interesting extracts, which Mr. Rimmer has printed in his *Old Halls of Lancashire*, and which I venture to introduce here as adding greatly to the interest of the vignette.

Oct. the 13th, 1634.—Aboute buildinge I did the whole of this day. * * * Reasonably well spente I this day in sivell outeward cariage; but inwardlye I am but wordly minded, could in devotion, and quite could in zeal, too earthly minded and troubled about bilding.

16th.—This was our rearinge day, and about this busines I spent this whole day.

17th.—Much troubled with bildinge.

19th.—Sunday, my minde verye much disquieted about my bildinge.

24th.—Incumbered very much with my bildinge.

Nov. 11.—Aboute my bildinge I spent all this whole day: worldlye mienden, and my thoughts are very much entangled about my bildinge.

Decembr 1st.—This morning, after I had saied my morninge prayers, I wente to the new bildinge, and theare my selfe alone did pray and meditate, &c.

Conclusion.—It may already have been observed that the six "Local Sketches," which the Historic Society has gratified me by accepting and inserting in the present and past volumes of its *Transactions*, are all *exterior* to the borough of Warrington, although I have thought proper to associate them more or less with its name and history. I have still a large number of other sketches, which fall more immediately within the strict boundaries of the town of Warrington, illustrative of its very early history, its condition during the Civil War and later Scotch Rebellion, and last, though not least, memorials of its once famous Academy. It will be with renewed pleasure that I may, at a future and convenient time, offer those also for the acceptance of the Historic Society.

THE ETYMOLOGY OF PLANT NAMES.

Part II.

Kitchen-vegetables and Salad-plants.

By Thomas Comber, Esq.

(Read 11th January, 1877.)

In a paper read before your Society last April, it was attempted to trace the names of fruit back to their earliest stage, in which they express a meaning; and then to follow them downwards from their source to their present forms in different European languages. To-night I propose to invite your attention to a similar enquiry into the names of Kitchen-vegetables and Salad-plants.

The term "Kitchen-vegetable" is a somewhat cumbrous phrase, to express a meaning that was formerly conveyed in English more simply by the single word "*wort;*" and we may commence by enquiring the origin of this term.

It descends to us from the A.S. *Wyrt*, and Goth. *Aurt*, a herb, and is connected with the Scr. *Vridh*, to grow. Another descendant in modern English is *Orchard*, which was in A.S. *Ort-geard* or *Wyrt-geard*, that is "herb garden," although the word now signifies an enclosure of fruit trees. Yet another is *Root*, which has now dropped the initial *V;* but had in A.S. a verbal form *Vrotan*. Its German equivalent, *Wurzel*, enters into the composition of our *Mangel-wurzel*. Words collaterally related exist in other Teutonic languages, meaning either herb, root, or sweet-herb (spice). In the classical languages too we find many descendants from the same root with the initial *V* dropped. For instance, ῥαδιξ, a

branch, ῥαδαμνος, a sprout, ῥιζα, a root, ῥαβδος and ῥαπις, a rod; and the Lat. *radix*, a root, and *ramus*, a branch. We shall meet with representatives of the family in the names *Radish*, *Rape*, and *Rampion*, hereafter to be treated of.

"Wort" then originally comes from a verb signifying to grow. The exact application of the word has varied from time to time. In the A. S. vocabularies of the 10th and 11th centuries, "*wyrt*" is always given as the equivalent of the Lat. *herba;* and apparently meant plants of herbaceous growth, in contradistinction to shrubs and trees. In this sense it was sometimes used even in the 14th century; and in Wyclif's Bible (about 1380) we find that the grain of mustard seed in the parable is "made more than alle *wortis* "or erbis." In the general sense of herbaceous plant, "wort" enters into the composition of many of our present plant-names, as "Spleenwort," "Mugwort," "Starwort," etc.

Subsequently the word came to be applied more especially to a vegetable cultivated for the table (*olus.*) For example, in Piers Plowman (1362) we read, with reference to the daintiness in eating of the working classes, which even at that early date seems to have been regarded by their employers as a grievance, that

> Laborers that have no land to liven on bote heore honden,
> Deyn not to dyne a day on niht olde *wortes*.

A similar application is evident from the following passage from Chaucer (1391):—

> And whan she homward came she wold bring *Wortes* and other herbes times oft,
> The which she shred and sethe for hire living.

Again, Turner (1568) in his "Herbal," writes of kidney beans:—

> The fruyt is sodden wyth the sede, and it is eaten after the manner of a *wurt*, or eatable herbe, as sperage is eaten.

Ultimately, "wort" came to convey a still more restricted

meaning, being used for the Colewort or Cabbage, which was probably the most common and best known "eatable herbe." In Promptorium Parvulorum "worte" is rendered in Latin "caulis" as well as "olus;" and every one will remember Falstaff's joke, when the Welsh parson Sir Hugh mis-pronounces "words":—"Good worts, good cabbage!"

Cabbage, Colewort, Kale, Cauliflower. The names that were originally applied to the different kinds of cabbage in various languages had reference, chiefly, to its round head. The Ar. name for the cauliflower, *Kar-nabít*, is plainly composed of *nabít*, a herb or vegetable, and a radical *kar*, which is found also in *karat*, a ball, and *karaur*, globular.* Contracted into *Karamb*, the name is applied to the cabbage; and the two names, with intermediate forms, are found in Pers. as *Karnibat*, *Karnib*, *Karanb*, and *Karamb*. The connection of this last with the Gr. κραμβιον or κραμβη, and the Lat. *Crambe*, is evident.

Of the other classical names, καυλιον and *Caulis*, the explanation generally given is that they are from the words in the respective languages that mean "stalk;" the Lat. name being identical with it, the Gr. merely a derivative of καυλος. As Turner (1568) explains—"Cole is named.....of the common "writers and Apothecaries caulis, because of all other herbes "it hath y^e^ greatest stalke, whiche is called in Latin caulis." If this be correct, we should infer that these names were first applied to some variety like Brussels sprouts, in which the stalk is the most prominent feature: but it is at any rate possible that they had an entirely different origin, and in the first instance, like the names previously mentioned, had reference to the round head of the cabbage. In Per. *kallah* means head (being cognate with Gr. καρη) *kallá* signifies both head and cabbage, and *kalam* is applied to the cabbage alone. I would suggest that καυλιον and *caulis* are related to

* See also below, under "Leek."

these, and are no more original names in Gr. and Lat. than κραμβιον or Crambe.

From the Lat. *Caulis* are descended many of the existing names, as the It. *Cavole*, Port. *Couve*, Sp. *Col*, and Prov. *Caul* or *Chaul*. By the softening of "ol" into "ou" (a change to which Lancashire ears are well accustomed), the Fr. have now *Chou*, or in the dialect of the South, *Caou*, but the old form was *Chol*, and in the old Norman French we meet with *Cholet*. In the Slavonic languages we have a representative of this series in the Pol. *Kala-fiory* (Cauliflower); and another in the Ill. *Curechiu*, formed from *Cauliculus*, a diminutive of the Lat., as *Areche* is from *Auricula*. Amongst the Celtic are the Wel. and Corn. *Cawl*, Ir. and Gael. *Cal*, and Bret. *Kaol;* and amongst the Teutonic, Dan. *Kaal*, Sw. *Kål*, Ice. *Käl*, O. H. G. *Col* or *Chol*, Ger. *Kohl*, Dut. *Kool*, and A.S. *Cal* or *Caul*. The last named survives in our *Caul*-iflower; and in the Eng. *Cole*, as in *Cole*-wort and *Cole*-seed.* The substitution of "o" for the A.S. "a" had taken place as far back as the 14th century, for Piers Plowman has "*Col*-plantis."† In Scotland, however, the original "a" has been retained, the name being spelt *Kale* or *Kail*, as in the passage:—

> Cauld *Kail* in Aberdeen,
> An' *Castocks* in Strabogie.

Castock here mentioned, is referable to an old Eng. word *Cal-stok* (*stok* = stalk), which is explained to mean a Cabbage stalk.

Turning next to the series of names, of which the English representative is *Cabbage*, we find that it also has reference to the round head of the plant. Its origin is found in the It. *Capuccio* or *Cabuccio*, the former being a diminutive of *Capo*, a head (Lat. *Caput*). It passed into Fr. as *Cabus*,

* The equivalent of Cole Seed is the Dut. *Kool-zaad*, from whence *Colza*, the name given to the oil extracted from Rapeseed.

† See quotation under Leek.

into Dut. as *Cabuys* or *Kabuis*, into Eng. as *Cabbish*, *Cabes* (old forms), and *Cabbage;* thence into Wel. as *Cabatshen* and *Abaits;* into Mx. as *Cabbash*, and into Ir. as *Gabaisde.* Modern Ger. expresses the same meaning distinctly as *Kopf-kraut* or *Kohl-kopf* (*kopf* = head); but O. H. G. had *Kappes-kraut;* and this retention of the original "p" of the It. occurs throughout the Slavonic languages, as in the Ill. *Kupus*, Esthonian *Kappust*, Boh., Pol., and Rus. *Kapusta*, from whence it has been borrowed by the Hung. as *Kaposta*, and by Tartar as *Kapsta.* The name now applied to the Cabbage in India, *Kobi* or *Kopi*, appears to be only a corruption of the English, for there seems to be no original name for the plant either in Scr., or in any of the modern dialects of India. The Bask adaptation from this series is *Koba.* In Sp. and Port. there is no representative of it; and the names of the vegetable in these languages, *Repollo* and *Repolho*, are derived by Diez from the Lat. verb *repullulare*, to put out fresh buds; as if descriptive of the Brussels sprouts, the stalk of which puts out lateral shoots when the terminal head has been cut off.

Lastly, we have the classical Lat. name *Brassica*, which Varro (B.C. 28) says comes from *præseco*, I cut off, because the vegetable is so removed from its stem—a very forced derivation. Another suggestion is, that it comes from πρασικη, a supposed adjective form of πρασια, a garden bed,* as if it designated the cultivated, as distinguished from the wild cabbage. A third attributes to it a Celtic origin: and in Ir. *Praiseach* means, primarily, a pot; next, the pottage or broth that is cooked therein; and finally, the pot-herbs or vegetables used for preparing the broth, but more especially the cabbage. Seeing, however, the early date at which *Brassica* appears as a Latin name, and that the other names of the cabbage are of Southern origin, it seems unlikely that the Romans adopted

* This originally signified a bed of *leeks.* (See under Leek.)

their name from the Celts. Probably, however, the two names are descended from a common ancestor, coming from a root which is found in the Gr. *βρασσω*, our own *brew* and *broth*, and the Scotch *brose*. *Brassica* has been adopted as the generic term of science, and has left descendants in the Ill. *Broska*, and Wel. *Bresych*. Possibly may be also descended from it the Sp. *Berza*, Port. *Bersa* or *Verça*, Lombardy *Verza*, It. *Sverza* and *Verzotto*, and Wall. *Vearze*. These, all meaning cabbage, are regarded by Diez as coming rather from Lat. *Viridia*, greens or garden produce; and he names in connection with them the Ger. *Wirsig*, a variety of cabbage, which is otherwise called *Wirsch*-kohl. Diefenbach, on the other hand, compares these with *Wurz*, the Ger. equivalent of our Wort, to which the Ger. words certainly bear a strong resemblance.

Lettuce, Cos. The Lettuce, like the cabbage, seems to have had no proper Scr. name. It is now known in India by its Per. name, *Káhú*. The Gr. *θριδαξ* and *θριδακινη*, survive in the modern language, but have left no other descendant. The Lat. *Lactuca*, which Pliny tells us was so called from its milky sap,* has on the contrary left behind a large family :—

It.	*Lattuga*	Ger.	*Lattich* or	Ill.	*Lochika*
Wall.	*Laptuci*		*Lattig*	Rus.	*Latuk*
Sp.	*Lechuga*	Dut.	*Latuw*		
Prov.	*Lachuga* and	A.S.	*Lactuce*	Wel.	*Laethygen*
	Leituga		(10th century)	Ir.	*Leitis*
Fr.	*Laitue*	Eng.	*Lettuce*	Bret.	*Lezegez*
		Dan.	*Laktuk*		
		Sw.	*Lactuca*	Bask	*Litchuba*

The Port. name *Alface* is evidently Moorish, and seems to have originated in the Ar. *Khas*, with the particle "*al*" prefixed, *kh* being changed to *f*, as in Port. Espina*f*re, Spinage, from Ar. Isbani*kh*. From the Ar. may come also *Cos*, a name given by our gardeners to a particular variety of Lettuce; but which has been supposed to refer to the island of that name.

* "A copia lactis soporiferi....lactucæ nomen ademptum."—xix, 38.

Endive and Chicory or Succory. The names of these closely allied plants are in many languages so confused together, that it is best to treat of them as one. Hind., inheriting no name from Scr., makes use of the Per. name *Kásní*, otherwise *Kashní*, which probably means edible, from the Zend *cash*, to eat. The Gr. κιχορα or κιχωριον corresponds to the Lat. *Cichorium*, which Pliny mentions as being an Egyptian name.* It is identifiable with the present Ar. *Shikurya;* and as this name came thus from a Semitic source, it is likely that so did also the other Lat. name *Intubus* or *Entubus*, especially as this can be matched with the present Ar. *Hindeb*. From one or other of these Lat. names come nearly all the modern ones. The series from *Entubus* is as follows:—

It., Sp. & Port.	*Endivia*	Ger. and Dan.	*Endivie*	Ill.	*Indivia*
Wall.	*Endivie* or *Andivie*	Dut.	*Andyvie*		
Prov.	*Endebia* and *Endivia*	Eng.	*Endive* (15th cent.)		
Fr.	*Endive*				

That from *Cichorium*:—

It.	*Cicorea*	Ger.	*Chicorie*	Ill.	*Cicorea*
Wall.	*Cicore*	Dut.	*Chicorei*	Pol.	*Cykorya*
Sp.	*Achicoria* and *Xicoria*	Eng.	*Chicory* and *Succory*	Rus.	*Tsikoria*
Port.	*Chicorea*	Dan.	*Cikorie*	Bret.	*Sikorea*
Prov.	*Cicoria* and *Cicori*			Gael. & Ir.	*Siucair*
Fr.	*Chicorée*			Hung.	*Tzikoria*
				Bask	*Chikoria*

The English name was formerly spelt *Cycory* (Turner, 1568), which would readily be corrupted into *Succory;* and it is only recently that the other form, *Chicory*, has been introduced.

Spinach. This is a comparatively modern name, appear-

* "Intubum, quod Ægypti Cichorium vocant."—xix, 39.

ing in the Herbalists' lists as *Spinachia*. In 1568, Turner describes the plant as "an herbe lately found and not long in "use." Notwithstanding this recent introduction, the origin of the name has been misunderstood, for Scheler (Dict. d' Etym. Franc.), and Diez (Etymol. Worterb.) both derive it from Lat. *spina*, a thorn; and Brachet (Fr. Etym. Dict.) states that it refers to the "thornlike dents of the calyx." This is not a conspicuous feature of the plant; nor likely to have originated the name, even if there were no evidence to the contrary; but the mistake as to the meaning of the Herbalists' name has probably influenced the form the word has taken in some languages, as in the Fr. *E'pinard;* or as it is spelt in the 14th century, *Espinars*. That the real origin of the name was different is evident if we take into consideration that it first appears in Arabic, being mentioned by the Moorish author Ebn Baithar of Malaga (1235), long before it is found in any Christian vocabulary. He writes it *Isfánáj*, and in modern Ar. it is likewise written *Isbánij* and *Isbánikh*. It has no connection with any Ar. word meaning spine; but is related to their name for Spain; and that the writers of the 16th century regarded it as signifying the Spanish origin of the plant is shown by the quotations of Dr. Prior, viz.:—Brunsfels (1531), "Quæ vulgo *Spinachia* "hodie, Atriplex *Hispaniensis* dicta est quondam, eo quod ab "Hispania primum allata est ad alias exteras nationes." Fuchs (1542), "Arabicæ factiones principes *Hispanach* olus "nominant." Tragus (1552) calls it "*Olus Hispanicum*," and Cotgrave renders it "*Herbe d'Espagne*."

From Ar. it has passed to Per. as *Isfanáj*, *Ispanáj* and *Sipanaj;* and thence into Hind. as *Isfánj*. Another Hind. name *Pinnis* is a corruption rather of the Eng. name.

From the latinized *Spinachia* has come the modern Gr. σπιναχι; and from the same, or direct from the Ar., the following series:—

It.	*Spinace*	Ger. & Dan.	*Spinat*	Ill.	*Spinachja*
Wall.	*Spinata*			Pol.	*Szpinak*
Sp.	*Espinaca*	Dut.	*Spinazie*	Boh.	*Sspenat*
Port.	*Espinafre*	Eng.	*Spinach* or *Spinage*	Rus.	*Spinat*
Prov.	*Espinarc* and *Espinard*	Sw.	*Spenat*	Bret.	*Pinochez*
Fr.	*Epinard*			Wel.	*Yspigawg* or *Pigowg-lys*
				Hung.	*Spinat*
				Wend.	*Shpenat*
				Bask	*Espinagriac*

Cress. The garden Cress had a significant name in Gr. καρδαμον, alluding to its supposed medicinal qualities. Its Lat. name, *Nasturtium*, both Pliny and Varro state was given to it "quod nasum torqueat," from the effect upon the nose, which, when it is eaten, its acridity produces. This has left behind a family of names in the Romance languages; while an old Eng. name, *Nose-smart*, translates the meaning. The name *Nasturtium* itself, sometimes corrupted into *Sturtion*, we now apply popularly to Tropœolum majus, a very different plant, but ranked by the herbalists with the Cresses on account of the flavour of its leaves.

It.	*Nasturzio*	Sp.	*Mastuerzo**
Venetian	*Nastruzzo*	Catalonian	*Morritort* (*Morro* = nose)
Sicilian	*Mastrozza**	Port.	*Mastruço**
Sardinian	*Martuzzo**	Prov.	*Nastocen* and *Nasitort*
Piedmontese	*Bistorce*	Fr.	*Nasitor*

Dr. Prior and other authors trace our usual name *Cress* to the It. *Crescione*, supposed to be from *crescere*, to grow, and to allude to the plant's rapid growth. Latinized by the herbalists into *Crissonium*, the name occurs as far back as the 9th century. Besides the It., the only cognate names amongst the Romance languages are the Prov. *Creissoun*, Fr. *Cresson*, and Catalonian *Crescens*, whereas the name runs

* The change of *n* to *m* is similar to that which occurs in *Plum* from *Prunus*; and the converse of It. *Nespola*, Sp. *Nispera*, etc., from Lat. *Mespilus*, a medlar.

through all the Teutonic tongues, and this certainly points to a Teutonic rather than an Italian origin.

O. H. G.	*Kressa*	A. S.	*Cærse, Kerse*
Ger.	*Kresse*	Early Eng.	*Carse, Kyrs*
O. L. G.	*Crasse*	Eng.	*Cress*
Old Dut.	*Kressich*	Dan.	*Karse*
Dut.	*Kers* and *Kors*	Sw.	*Krasse*

It has therefore been suggested that these names come from the O. H. G. *kresan*, to creep, as if conferred first on the Water-cress, in allusion to its creeping habit of growth, and afterwards extended to the Garden Cress; for, although the two plants are quite distinct, they are generally ranked together in popular phraseology. It may be, however, that they are connected with another series of names, which is represented in English by "Grass," a word used formerly in the general sense of herb. It is traceable back to a root which exists in the Scr. *ghás*, to eat, *grás*, to devour, whence *ghása*, fodder. The initial *g* is generally preserved, as in the Gr. γραστις, Lat. *Gramen* (for *gras-men*), O. H. G., Old Norse, and Goth. *Gras*, and the numerous descendants of these names: but sometimes it is changed to the corresponding hard check, as in the Gr. κραστις, fodder, and through this general meaning, a modification of the name with the initial consonant changed from *g* to *k* may have been transferred from the green food of cattle to the green food of man.

Another series of names, of Celtic origin, seems to have been first conferred on the Water-cress; as the Wel. *Berwr* is connected with the verb *berw* to flow; and the Ir. *Biorar*, with *bior* water, in reference to the growth of the plant in streams. The Gael. form of the name is *Biolar*, and the Bret. *Beler;* while it seems to have passed into Sp. as *Berro* (water-cress) and into late Lat. as *Berula;* for Marcellus Empiricus writes "herbam quam Latine *Berulam* Græce "cardaminen vocant." One of the Water-parsnips (Sium nodiflorum, L.) so closely resembles the Water-cress in its

foliage and place of growth, that it is sometimes mistaken for it, and has earned for itself the title of "Fool's cress." The two species seem formerly to have been confused together, for Turner writes (1568), "The herbe that is named . . . . "in Latin Sium . . . is called of som in English, but "falsely, Water-cresses, and of other *belragges* . . . it "is named in Frenche *Berle.*" This Fr. name was in the 16th century applied to the Water-cress; for Littré quotes, "Des cataplasmes faits des *berles* ou cresson d'eau." It is doubtless a modification of the Lat. *Berula;* and *Belragges* of some other of this originally Celtic series.

Mustard, Senvy. Largely cultivated in Asia as an oil-seed, this plant has independent names in Scr. and Per., which it is unnecessary to detail, as they do not seem to be connected with those now in use in Europe.* The modern names are mostly traceable to the Gr. σιναπι or σιναπυ, in Lat. *Sinapis*, of which it is said "Sinapis apellatur quod folio sit similis "napis." The similarity of the leaves of the mustard and the turnip is certainly striking, and the Athenians appear to have applied to the former the name ναπυ, which, in its Lat. form *Napus* was confined to the latter. The connection between the two is also marked by the Wall. *Rapita* and Hung. *Reptze*, Mustard, which no doubt have reference to *Rapa* the other Lat. name for the Turnip.

It.	*Senapa*	O. H. G.	*Senaf*	Dut.	*Zennip*
Prov.	*Sinapi*	M. H. G.	*Senef*	West Gothland	*Simp*
Fr.	*Sénevé*	Ger.	*Senf*	Esth.	*Sinnep*
Eng.	*Senvy*	Goth.	*Sinap*	Lett.	*Sinnepes*
Wel.	*Ysniab*	Old Saxon and Sw.	*Senap*		
		L. G.	*Semp*		
		A. S. & Dan.	*Senep* (10th cen.)		

* One of the Scr. names, *Katú-sneha*, is a compound of *katú*, pungent, and *sneha*, oiliness. Is it possible that there is any connection between the latter constituent of the name, *Sneha*, and the classical *Sinapis* ?

The English *Senvy* is now applied only to the wild plant; but up to the 14th century was the general term for Mustard. In Wyclif's Bible (1380) the grain of mustard seed in the parable is rendered "a corn of senevey;" and Evelyn still uses *Seneve* in this sense as late as 1675. It is not until the 15th century that the word *Mustard* is met with in the English vocabularies; and it signified at first the condiment and not the plant.

Various are the derivations that have been suggested for it; of which the following one deserves mention only as an instance of the whimsical fancies of guessing etymology. "In 1382, Philip the Bold, duke of Burgundy, granted to "the town of Dijon armorial ensigns with the motto 'moult "me tarde' (in old French 'I long or wish for ardently') "which, being sculptured over the principal gate, by some "accident the middle word became effaced. The merchant "dealers in Sinapi* intending to ensign their pots with labels "of the city arms, copied the imperfect motto as it then "remained 'moult tarde,' and hence the name which this "Sinapi composition retains to the present day."—(Dr. Withering.)

Again, Dr. Davies (Welsh Botanology) says of the Wel. name *Mwstardd*, "the English word is evidently taken from "this significant compound of *mws* and *tardd*." *Mws* signifies rank or foul smelling, and *tardd* a bubbling; and I presume the suggestion is that the name arose from the intolerably fetid smell which the seed emits when it ferments.

The true origin of the name is from the Lat. *mustum*, must or unfermented wine, and *ardens*, burning; the condiment having been prepared, as it still is on the Continent, by mixing the powdered seed with must. The name has run through Europe—

* Evelyn gives directions how "to make mustard a la mode de Dijon."

It.	*Mostarda*	Ger.	*Möstrich*	Ill.	*Mostarda*
Wall.	*Mustariu*	Dut.	*Mostaert*	Pol.	*Musztard*
Sp.	*Mostaza*	Eng.	*Mustard*		
Catalan	*Mostassa*			Wel	*Mwstardd*
Port. & Prov.	*Mostarda*			Gael & Ir.	*Mustard*
Old Fr.	*Moustarde*			Hung.	*Mustar*
Fr.	*Moûtarde*			Bask	*Mustarda*

The Slavonic languages have also independent names, signifying hot or burning, viz. :—

Rus.	*Gorchitza* (*goriacy* = hot)
Pol.	*Gorczyca* (*goracy* = hot)
Boh.	*Horcice* (*horancy* = hot)
Ill.	*Gorusciza*.

Some quite independent names are applied to the plant in Celtic languages, as Gael. and Ir. *Sgeallag*, the origin of the present Scotch *Skellock* or *Skeldock*; Wel. *Cedw*; Bret. *Sezo*, locally varied to *Seo* or *Seon*. The Bask has *Cerba*.

Asparagus. This plant had two names in Gr., which seem both to express the same idea, viz. :—that the stage at which it is edible is when the young shoots first swell, and burst through the soil. ὡρμενον, or as it also occurs ὀρμενον, is connected with ὀρμενος a sprout, and ὁρμη the first stir or start of a thing. The other name ἀσπαραγος, originally used for the young shoot of any plant, is "probably from a root akin "to σπαργη, σφαραγος, σφριγαω," meaning to swell or burst. It passed into Lat. as *Asparagus*, and has thence spread into nearly all the languages of Europe, with only slight variations, the most frequent being the change or dropping of the initial vowel.

It.	*Asparago* & *Sparago*	Ger.	*Spargel*	Ill.	*Sparga* and *Sparoscina*
Wall.	*Sparga*	Dut.	*Aspersie*	Pol.	*Szparag*
Sp.	*Esparago*	Eng.	*Asparagus*	Rus.	*Sparja*
Catalan	*Esparreg*		*Sperage* and *Sparrow-grass*	Bret.	*Sparf*
Port.	*Espargo*	Dan.	*Aspargs*	Hung.	*Sparya*.
Prov.	*Aspergea* & *Espergea*	Sw.	*Sparris*		
Fr.	*Asperge* and *Esperage*				

The Eng. *Sperage* is an old form, now disused. *Sparrow-grass* has always been regarded as a corruption, and is now confined to the illiterate, but the translator of Tournefort's Herbal in 1730 writes, "It is so common among us that it "seems to have usurped over the true name everywhere, and "amongst all ranks and degrees of persons." Dr. Johnson quotes—

> Your infant pease to sparrow-grass prefer,
> Which to the supper you had best defer.—*King.*

Evelyn (1675) always uses the name *Asparagus,* but he converts it into a plural, and writes the singular *Asparague;* in the same way that the singular *Pea* was formed from *Pease,* when the latter came to be regarded as a plural.

It is evident from this spread of the classical name, that the cultivation of the Asparagus was first introduced from the South; but we meet with some independent names for the wild plant, indicating that the uncultivated species is indigenous further North; and sometimes these names include even the cultivated vegetable.

Artichoke. From the mention made of this vegetable by Latin authors, it appears that the Romans received it, or at any rate a superior kind of it, as they did the Pomegranate, from Carthage. They called it either *Cinara* (Gr. κιναρα, mod. Gr. αγκιναρα), from ashes being used in its cultivation, or simply *Carduus,* which was their generic term for thistle. It is probable that they confused together two allied but distinct plants, the Artichoke (Cynara Scolymus, L.), and the *Cardoon* (C. Cardunculus, L.) Our English name for the latter appears as *Cardoun* in the 15th century, and is a descendant of the Lat. *Carduus,* through the Fr. *Chardon* (thistle), formerly written *Cardon.* The Swedes call it *Kardoner,* the Danes *Kardon.* Our name was sometimes qualified as *Spanish Cardoon;* and the same qualification "Spanish" is applied to the vegetable in Ger., Dut., and Pol.

The leaves of the Artichoke itself, whitened and eaten, were called in Eng. *Chards.*

Although the Romans did not import a Semitic name for the Artichoke, its present names in most modern languages can be traced to an Arabic source.* Diez suggests the etymology *Ardi-shauki* (earth-thorn), but I do not find any such title applied to the vegetable in Ar. Its name in that language, and in Per., is *Harshaf* or *Kharshaf*, and from these comes the Catalan *Carxofer;* and, with the usual Ar. prefix *Al*, the Sp. *Alcachofa*, varied to *Artichofa*. The first of these forms has an equivalent in the It. *Carciofo* or *Carciofolo*, and Prov. *Cachouflier;* the second in the Port. *Alcachofra;* and the third in the It. *Articiocce*, Prov. *Artichau*, and Fr. *Artichaut*—from whence the name has passed into other families of language, as follows:—

Ger.	*Artischoke*
Dut.	*Artisjok*
Eng.	*Artichoke*
Dan.	*Artiskok* or *Erteskok*
Sw.	*Aertskocker*
Pol.	*Karcioch*
Rus.	*Artichok*
Boh.	*Artycok*

The first occurrence of the name in English that I have met with is in Turner's Herbal (1568) where it is spelled *Archichoke*. Sometimes the vegetable is termed in Eng. *Crown-artichoke*, the better to distinguish it from the *Jerusalem artichoke*, an entirely different plant, in which the tubers are the part eaten. The latter is, in fact, a Sunflower (Helianthus tuberosus, L.), and the name "Jerusalem" has no connection with Palestine; but refers to the flower being supposed to turn to face the sun, and is a corruption of the It. *Girasol*, from *giro*, I turn, and *sol*, sun.

* From this it would seem as if the Artichoke had passed out of cultivation, and been reintroduced by the Moors into Spain. Historical evidence, so far as it goes, rather supports this; for Hermoleus relates that in 1473 it appeared in Venice, as a novelty. In 1466 it was carried from Naples to Florence, whence, according to Ruellius, it passed, at the commencement of the 16th century, into France.

Rhubarb. This name is an adaptation of the herbalist's *Rha-barbarum*, so called to distinguish it from another sort of the same drug, which was named *Rha-ponticum*, because it was brought from the Mare Ponticum, or Black Sea. The generic term *Rha* is from the Gr. ῥα, a name applied also to the River Volga, from whence the root was brought. Clearly either the drug took its name from the river, as the cherry and the chestnut took their Gr. names from the places from whence they came ; or the river took its name from the drug, as being the most noted commodity imported from it, as we now speak of the "Gold Coast," or the "River Plate." Probably the latter was the case, for ῥα, and a second Gr. name ῥηον, bear a considerable resemblance to the Asiatic names of the drug ; and as it is a product of Asia, it might readily carry its original Eastern name into other languages. Probably the name meant originally "root," from Scr. *vridh*, to grow, and was thus connected with the Lat. *Radix*. The equivalent for Rhubarb given in Scr. dictionaries, *Rewá*, otherwise *Revasa*, Prof. Monier Williams considers to belong properly to the modern Indian dialect Marathí. The Hind. name is *Rewánd*, while the corresponding Per. form, *Ríwánd*, has passed into Ar. as *Ráwánd*, and in the Turk as *Ravend*. The Turk. name has been borrowed by mod. Gr. as ρεβεντι, by Wall. as *Raventu*, and by Rus. as *Reben*. The Wel. *Rheon* is the old Gr. ῥηον; but the other names now in use in Europe are all corrupted from the herbalists' titles given above. *Rhaponticum* has left only a single descendant, the It. *Rapontico ;* but *Rhabarbarum* has a more numerous progeny, as follows :

It.	*Reubarbaro*	Ger. Dut.	*Rhabarber*	Pol.	*Rumbarber*
Wal.	*Rabarbara*	Dan.&Sw.		Boh.	*Rebarbara*
Sp.	*Ruibarbo*	Eng.	*Rhubarb*		
Port.	*Rhubarbo*	——		Hung.	*Rebarbara*
Prov.	*Rhubarba*	Gael.	*Rubarb*	Bask	*Erruibarba*
Fr.	*Rhubarbe*	Ir.	*Rurgoid*		

The name does not occur in the early English vocabularies

down to the 15th century; nor in the Promptorium Parvulorum; but Turner (1568) calls it Rubarbe; and about 1610 Shakespeare makes Macbeth, in his extremity, say to the doctor—

> What Rhubarb, Senna, or what purgative drug
> Would scour these English hence.—*Macbeth* V, 3.

It was then, and for long after, known merely as a medicine; and only quite recently has it established its position in our kitchen gardens.

Celery, Parsley, Alexanders. "Marsh parsley transplanted into gardens turns milder and less disagreeable by "diligent care and culture. . . . . The Italians call "this herb *Sceleri* or *Celeri*. The French learned the use of "it from the Italians, from whom also they received its name." So wrote the translator of Tournefort in 1730. In Turner's time (1568) the plant cannot have been in general cultivation; for, although he repeatedly tells us that he went to Italy to study herbs "at the universite of Bononi," he makes no mention of a cultivated form: on the contrary, he enters into an argument that the plant cannot be the Apium hortense of Latin authors, because it "hath such strong savor, & so far from "all delite or pleasantness, y^{t} no man can finde in his harte "to use it in sauces or eat it with his meate." In 1675 Evelyn calls it "*Sceleri* of Italy and Italian *Sceleri*;" and earlier in the same century Parkinson mentions the plant as "*Celeri* Italorum." We have therefore no difficulty in tracing the name to the It. *Sellari*, plural of *Sellaro*, which is a corruption of the Lat. *Selinum*, intermediate forms existing in the Piedmontese *Seler*, and Venetian *Seleno*. The Lat. name is itself an adaptation of the Gr. σελινον, believed to be original, and to be connected with ἑλειος, a marsh, and ἑλος, wet,* thus indicating the growth of the plant in wet

* For corresponding change of aspirate into sibillant, compare ἡλιος with σελας, and Lat. *Sol*.

marshy places. This derivation is confirmed by the other Lat. name *Apium*, akin to the Scr. *ap*, and Lat. *aqua*, water; and by the A.S. *Merce*, if this be related to *mersc*, a marsh; for these would then both allude to the same peculiarity of habitat.

Σελινον was eventually used by the Greeks as a generic term, under which they included several umbelliferous plants, just as "parsley" is used by us; and as we speak of different species, as "Marsh-parsley," "Stone-parsley," and "Hedge-parsley;" so they distinguished by their different habitats, Celery as ἑλειο-σελινον (ἑλειος = a marsh), and the common Parsley as πετρο-σελινον (πετρος = a stone or rock); and from its coarser growth, the Alexanders, as ἱππο-σελινον (ἱππος = a horse.* With the cultivation of the plant its name has travelled over Europe, sometimes retaining the "n" of the classical names, but more frequently changing it to "r," as if it had come through the It.

Wall.	*Salina* and *Celeru*	Ger.	*Sellerie* and *Zeller*	Ill.	*Selena*
Prov.	*Celeri*	Dut.	*Seldery*	Pol.	*Selery*
Fr.	*Celerie*	Eng.	*Celery*	Boh.	*Celer*
		Dan. & Sw.	*Selleri*	Rus.	*Seldere*
				Hung.	*Tzeller*
				Bask	*Celeria*

The second species of σελινον, which the Greeks called for distinction πετρο-σελινον, carried its specific name into Lat., and Pliny writes it *Petroselinum*. Thence it has passed into most European languages.

It.	*Petrosello*	Ger.	*Petersilie* or *Peterlein*	Ill.	*Petrusin*
Wall.	*Petrinjelu*	Dut.	*Pieterselie*	Pol.	*Pietruszka*
Sp.	*Peregil*	Eng. (old)	*Percyl*	Boh.	*Petruzel*
Gallician	*Prixel*	(mod.)	*Parsley*		
Port.	*Perrexil*	Dan.	*Persille*	Hung.	*Petrezselyem* or *Petresirom*
Prov. & Fr.	*Persil*				

* The prefix "horse," to indicate coarseness, whether of growth, flavour, or otherwise, is common to other languages: thus we speak in English of Horse-mint, Horse-chestnut, or Horse-radish; and with a somewhat similar meaning, of "horse-play" and a "horse-laugh."

The old spelling shows that our Eng. name is derived immediately from the Fr., probably coming in with the Normans; for in a Norman Vocabulary of the middle of the fourteenth century, it is spelled *Peresil.* In Piers Plowman, about the same date, it is written *Percyl,* as in the passage—

Bot I hav *porettes* and *percyl* and many *col*-plantes.*

Chaucer a little later has it *Perselee.*

Turning to the other Lat. name *Apium,* the origin of which has already been given, we find that it was used in the same generic sense as the Gr. σελινον. Pliny includes in it† several species of umbellifers, amongst them both Celery and Parsley. Names descended from it have been applied sometimes to one sometimes to the other of these plants. The It. and Sp. *Apio,* Catalan *Apil,* Port. *Aipo,* and Prov. *Api,* signify the Celery; so also does the Fr. *Ache,* which is formed from *Apium* by the consonification of the *i,* "pi" becoming "pj," and then "ch," a change found also in other Fr. words, e.g., pro*ch*e from pro*pi*us, and corresponding to Sa*g*e from Sa*pi*us, and Son*g*e from Somn*i*um. The Normans carried the Fr. name into Eng., for *Ache* appears as the equivalent of *Apium* in the Norman Vocabulary before mentioned, and in the Promptorium Parvulorum; but it now survives only in the terminal syllable of two names, viz.: (1) *Smallage,* i.e. *Small-ache,* which has passed into Wel. as *Smallaes,* and is applied to the wild Celery, to distinguish it from the *Alexanders* (Smyrnium Olusatrum, L.), a plant that is known in Fr. as *Grande-ache.* (2) *Lovage* (Levisticum officinale, Koch.); from *Levesche,* the Fr. modification of the Lat. *Levisticum,* having been erroneously resolved into *Love-ache.* The same mistake is met with in its Ger. name *Lieb-stockel.*

The Ill. *Ac,* applied to both Celery and Parsley, closely resembles in pronunciation the Fr. *Ache;* and, like it, drops

* "*Porettes*" were leeks; and "*Col*-plantes," coleworts or cabbages.
† XIX, 37.

the *p* of the Lat. We find this retained, however, in the Dut. *Eppe* and Ger. *Eppich.**

In the Teutonic family of languages there is found a series of names unconnected with either σελινον or *Apium*, but applied to the same plants as those classical names. The Dan. *Märke* and Sw. *Merki* indicate the (wild) Parsley; the Dan. *Vand-märke* and Ger. *Wasser-merke* (*vand* and *wasser* = water) the Celery; while the A. S. *Merce* unqualified meant the former, and the latter was distinguished as *Stan-merce* (*stan* = stone). Running thus through the Teutonic languages, and found elsewhere only in the Wel. *Mers*, and the Boh. *Mirjk*, one would naturally expect that the name had a Teutonic origin; but Dr. Prior considers it to be "formed "from Lat. *Armoracia*, in the 15th century called in Ger. "*Merich* and *Merrich*, and to this day in Wetterau *Mirch*." *Armoracia* meant, however, the Radish, not the Celery or Parsley; and the first plant is so unlike the others that it is not probable any confusion could arise between them, to lead to the transfer of the name from the one to the others. Beyond this, the name, as applied to the Celery and Parsley, is much older than the 15th century, occurring in the A. S. vocabularies of the 10th century. May not the name come from the same root as a great number of words indicating wetness; such as Scr. *mîra*, Lat. *mare*, O. H. G. *mere*, the sea, A. S. and Eng. *mere*, a lake, O. H. G. *muor*, Goth. *marei*, A. S. *mersc*, a *marsh*, and Eng. *mire* and *morass*? The Teutonic name would then express the same idea as the Gr. and Lat. The A. S. name passed into Old Eng. and survived to Turner's time; but now occurs only in *Stanmarch*, which has been transferred from the Parsley to the allied *Alexanders*, or *Horse-parsley* (Smyrnium Olusatrum, L.) a plant formerly much cultivated for salads. It was the ἱππο-

* This has come to mean also the ivy; probably by some confusion with *Epheu*, the proper Ger. name of that plant.

σελινον of the Greeks, the *Grande-ache* of the French, and the *Petroselinum macedonicum* of the herbalists; and as Macedon was Alexander's country, the plant came to be called *Alexanders*, or as Evelyn writes it *Alysanders*.

Chervil. This is another umbelliferous plant, formerly much cultivated; and Gerard held it "to exceed all other "sallads by many degrees, both in pleasantness of taste, "sweetnesse of smell, and wholesomenesse for the cold and "feeble stomacke." Its name is of Gr. origin, coming from χαιρω, rejoice, and φυλλον, leaf, apparently because its leaves were used for wreaths on festive occasions; but although it exists in mod. Gr. as χαιρεφυλλον, the name does not occur in any classical Gr. author. Pliny writes it *Cærefolium*,* and from this Lat. form the modern European names are sprung.

It.	*Cerfoglio*	O. H. G.	*Kervela*	Rus.	*Kervel*
Sp.	*Cerfull*	M. H. G.	*Kervele*		
	Sarfull and	Ger.	*Kerbel*	Bret.	*Sarfil*
	Perrifollo	Dut.	*Kervil*	Wel.	*Gorthyfail*
Catalan	*Cerepoll*	A. S.	*Cærfille* and		
Port.	*Cerefolio*		*Cerville*		
Prov.	*Cherfuelh*	Eng.	*Chervil*		
Fr.	*Cerfeuil*	Dan.	*Körvel*		
Norm.	*Cerfoil* (14th cent.)	Sw.	*Körfvel*		

Pea. This name can be traced back to a root, that is found in Scr. as *pish*, to bruise; and from whence come also the Lat. *pinso*,† to bray in a mortar, and Gr. πτισσω, to husk grain. The name indicated, therefore, that the peas were shelled, or beaten out, before cooking, and not eaten in their pods. I find quoted a Scr. name *Peshi*, but cannot trace this as applied to the Pea, and the oldest forms of the name seem to be the Gr. πισος and Lat. *Pisum*. From the former come the mod. Gr. πισσον and μπιζι; and from the latter the Romance and Celtic names.

* "Quod *Pœderota* Græci vocant."—Plin. xix, 54.

† Dr. Prior points out that Apuleius writes the participle of this verb *pisatum*.

It.	*Pisello*	Bret.	*Piz*
Catalonian	*Pesol*	Corn.	*Pez*
Port.	*Piseo*	Wel.	*Pys*
Prov.	*Pese*	Ir.	*Pis & Peasair*
Old Fr.	*Peis*	Mx	*Pishyr*
Fr.	*Pois*	Gael.	*Peasar*

Although not found elsewhere in Teutonic languages, the name passed into A. S. as *Pise* and *Pisa*, and into Eng. as *Pyse*, *Pese*, and *Pease*. This was for long its singular form, indeed Turner writes "*a pease*" in 1548; and the plural formed by adding "n," viz., *Peasen* or *Peason*, is still used in some country dialects; as by the old farmer who

> ..... talked of turmuts and of *peason*,
> And sowed good seed in proper season.

Generally, however, *Pease*, like *Cherise*, came to be regarded as a plural form, and the singular *Pea* was formed for it.

We apply the term *Pea* primarily to the common or garden Pea; but it is also frequently used in a generic sense, with various qualifying adjuncts; as for instance when we speak of different leguminous plants as *Sweet-pea*, *Sea-pea*, *Pigeon-pea*, and *Chick-pea*. One point of resemblance to be found in the plants thus classed together in popular phraseology is their round seed; another, found in most of them, is their climbing habit; and this latter feature seems to originate a group of names shared by some of the same plants in the classical languages, and apparently connected radically with the verb ἑρπω, to creep or crawl. The *Ers* or *Pigeon-pea* (Ervum ervilla, L.) is termed by Lat. authors *Ervum;* by Gr. ὀροβος (mod. Gr. ροβι). The garden Pea, besides the Gr. πισος above mentioned, is called by Theophrastus ὀροβαιος,* and by Homer ἐρεβινθος;* while later authors apply the latter name to the *Chick-pea* (Cicer arietinum, L.) better known to Anglo-Indians as *Gram*. To this group of names some of the modern designations of the Pea are related;

* These identifications are Fee's, in his Notes to Pliny's Nat. Hist.

indeed the resemblance to them of its Ger. and Dut. titles was remarked by Turner so far back as 1568. Through the O.H.G. *Arawiz* and *Erbisz* comes the Ger. *Erbse*, plainly related to the Dut. *Erwt*, Dan. *Ert*, and Sw. *Art:* while the Port. *Ervilha* is a modification of the Lat. *Ervillum*, a dim. of *Ervum*.

The Slavonic languages have an independent series of names, the origin of which I am unacquainted with. Ill. *Grah*, Boh. *Hrach*, Pol. *Groch*, and Rus. *Goroch*.

The Span. name, *Guisante*, comes from *guisar*, to cook; and independent names are found in Wall. *Mazere*, Bask. *Ilhar*, Hung. *Borso;* as well as in Turk. and the Asiatic languages.

Bean. The Romans called the Bean *Faba*, "very likely "for *Fag-ba*, as *fama* (hunger) for fagma." The root *fag*, which is found also in *Fagus*, a beech tree, is identical with the Gr. φαγειν,* and corresponds to the Scr. *bhaksh*, both signifying to eat; and thus *Faba* is related to *Bacca*, a berry.

From the Lat. *Faba*, which "was called *Haba* by the "Falisci, a people of Etruria, now Tuscany," come the present Romance names; viz.:—It., Port., and Prov. *Fava*, Sp. *Haba* (in Bask. *Baba*), and Fr. *Feve;* further derivatives being It. *Fagiuolo*, and Port. *Fejão*, a kidney bean, and Fr. *Feverole*, a horse bean. Some of the Celtic names resemble the Lat. in the initial *f*, as Bret. *Fa* or *Fav*, Corn. *Fav*, and Wel. *Ffa*. These are plural forms, the singular having an addition of "*en*"—thus the Wel. for a single bean is *ffaen;* and it has been suggested that a confusion of such singular and plural forms, similar to that which has occurred with respect to the Eng. *Pease*, may account for the "n" which occurs in some languages. It is found, however, in languages that do not form their plural by adding or dropping "n."

* Whence φακος, a lentil; and φηγος, the oak that produces edible acorns.

When found in the Celtic dialects, the initial letter is "p" instead of "f," viz.:—Wel. *Ponar*, Mx. *Poanrey*, Ir. *Ponar* and *Ponaire*, and Gael. *Ponair*. These Celtic forms recall forcibly the O.H.G. *Pona;* also a Gr. name πυανος (Lacon. πουανος), which Hesychius explains as being κυαμοι εφθοι, boiled beans; and which is more particularly preserved in πυανεψια, a feast in honour of Apollo, so called from a dish of beans that was then cooked and eaten.

That the Scr. *bh* should be represented in Gr. by φ and π, and in Lat. and Celtic by the corresponding *f* and *p*, is in strict conformity with Grimm's law: but in other families of language the *b* is retained, though unaspirated. Per. has not only the first of the Scr. consonants, but also the second, in *Bákhleh* and *Bákla*, the latter of which is found in Hind. unchanged, and has passed into Turk. as *Baqla*. In the Slavonic languages, while the initial *b* is retained, the second consonant *k* is dropped, as in the Lat. *Faba;* and they further resemble the Lat. in taking a subsequent *b*. Ill., Boh., Pol., and Rus. all have the name *Bob;* which has been borrowed by Hung. as *Bab*, and by Finnish as *Papa*. Lith. and Lett. have *Puppa*.

The O.H.G. *Pona* has been already mentioned. Its initial *p* is, however, quite exceptional in the Teutonic family, the other members of which retain the *b*. In O. H. G. itself the more frequent form is *Bona*, passing in M. H. G. to *Bone*, and in mod. Ger. to *Bohne*. The other Teutonic forms are Dut. *Boon*, A. S. *Beana*, Old Eng. *Beene*, *Bene* and *Ben*, giving rise to our present *Bean;* Ice. *Baun*, Dan. *Bönne*, and Sw. *Böna*. Connected with these Teutonic forms seems to be the provincial It. *Baiana*, "which Hermoleus says is "the word used by those that sell new beans all over the "state of Milan, and among the Apennine Mountains."

The Heb. *Púl* (2 Sam. xvii, 28) and Ar. *Fúl*, require notice, as some have considered to be connected with them our Eng.

word *Pulse,* applied to leguminous seeds generally; also the Lat. *Puls,* and Gr. πολτος. Mr. Grindon, on the contrary, derives our English word from A. S. *pylsa,* a scabbard; as indicating seeds contained in a sheath-like pod.

Onion, Chives, Cibol, Shallot. Amongst the good things of Egypt, for which it is recorded (Num. xi, 5) that the children of Israel longed in the wilderness, are enumerated "the leeks, and the onions, and the garlick." The Heb. word, thus rendered "onion," is *Betsal,* "so named from its "several coats or integuments"; for the Ar. form of it, *Basal,* occurs also as a verb, and signifies to peel off the bark of a tree. The Ar. name has passed without change into Pers. and thence into Hind. Both these languages have other and, with Scr., independent names, which however it is needless to particularise, as they seem in no way related to the names in use in Europe. Gr. and Lat. had also independent names, viz., κρομμυον and *Cœpa,* the latter of which seems to come from the same root as *caput,* Ger. *kopf,* a head, and to refer to the round head-like shape of the bulb. We meet with a like comparison in the Per. and Hind. name for garlick, *Sír;* the Hind. *sir* and Per. *sar* meaning head.*

The same idea occurs in such specific appellations as πρασον κεφαλωτον, Porrum *capitatum,* and the Fr. Oignon a *tète;* and is expressed by Chaucer when he speaks of "a "leek, with a white head, and a green tail." The Lat. name gave rise to the A. S. *Cipa* or *Cipe;* and is still found in the Wall. *Cepa,* Catalan and Prov. *Ceba,* onion; and the Fr. *Cives* (Allium Schœnoprasum, L.) which Turner used unaltered (1568); but is now changed in Eng. to *Chives.* Other Romance names come from the diminutive of the Lat. *Cœpula,* mentioned by Palladius,† from which we have the following series meaning onion.

* See also Ar. for leek. † Febr. III, tit. 24.

It.	*Cipolla*	Ger.	*Zwiebel*	Bask	*Kipula* and *Tipula*
Sp.	*Cebolla*				
Port.	*Cebola*	Pol.	*Cebula*		
		Ill.	*Kapula*		
		Boh.	*Cybule*		

In the following the diminutive form is applied to species with smaller bulbs than the onion (Allium fistulosum and A. Schœnoprasum), for which it was probably first formed.

Prov.	*Ceboula*, *Civeta* and *Ciboulela*	Ger.	*Zipolle*	Bret.	*Sivolez*
		Eng.	*Cibol*	Wel.	*Sibylen*, *Cibellyn* and *Sibol*
Fr.	*Ciboule*	Rus.	*Tsibula*	Ir.	*Sibal*

The spelling in recent Eng. varies to *Ciboule* and *Chibbal*, while the Promptorium Parvulorum has *Chybolle;* and vocabularies of the 15th century *Schybolle* and *Chesbolle.* In the Scotch form the *l* is dropped, or at any rate not pronounced. In those languages in which the diminutive has been applied to the onion, these smaller species have sometimes a double diminutive formed for them. Thus from the It. *Cipolla* comes *Cipolleta ;* from the Sp. *Cebolla, Cebolleta ;* from the Port. *Cebola, Cebolino ;* and from the Ill. *Kapula, Kapuliza.*

Latin authors describe several varieties of *Cœpa*, differing in size, colour, and other respects ; and propagated some by seeds, others by offsets from the bulbs. To one variety, which produced no such offsets, but only a single bulb, was applied the popular name *Unio*,* expressive of oneness. This name survives in Western Europe, passing through the Prov. *Uignon* or *Ignon* to the Fr. *Oignon ;* and thence through the Norman *Oingnun* (1365) to our present Eng. *Onion.* The spelling formerly varied much in Eng., the vocabularies of the 15th century having *Honyon* and *Hunyn ;* Prompt.

* Cepam mariscum simplicem, quam vocant *unionem* rustici, nec habet soboles adherentes. *Columella*, xii, 10.

Parv. *Onyone;* and Wyclif *Unioun.* The name appears in Dut. as *Ajuin,* and runs through the Celtic languages as follows:—

Bret.	*Ouñoun.*	Ir.	*Uiniun*
Wel.	*Winiwn* or	Gael.	*Uinnean*
	Winwyn	Mx.	*Uinnys*

Another species included under *Cœpa* was that known as *Ascalonia,* in Gr. ἀσκαλωνιον κρομμυον, and, according to Pliny, so named from the town in Judea (A. ascalonicum, L.) From it come direct the It. *Scalognio,* Sp. *Escaluña,* Old Fr. *Escalone,* Norm. *Eschaloigne,* Old Eng. *Scalyone* or *Scallion,* Ger. *Asch*-lauch, and Ir. *Sgailian.* The present Fr. form of the name *Échalote,* originally *Eschalotte,* and in Prov. *Echalota,* is believed to come through a Med. Lat. modification, *Ascalonitis;* and from the Fr. came our present Eng. *Shallot,* which has only recently superseded *Scallion,* Sp. *Chalotte,* Ger. *Schalotte,* Dut. *Sjalot,* Sw. *Chalotten*-lök, Dan. *Chalotte*-lög, Bret. *Chalotez,* Pol. *Szalotka,* and Rus. *Charlot.*

Leek, Garlick. These plants, like the onion, have original names in Oriental languages, unconnected with those of modern Europe; for the Beng. *Purú,* leek, as it has no affinity to any Scr. name, must be reckoned a corruption of Fr. or Port., of recent introduction. *Sír,* a Per. or Hind. name for garlick, has already been alluded to, as illustrating the origin, in different languages, of names applied to bulb-bearing plants, from their round or head-like shape: and another instance is found in the Ar. name for leek, *Karás,* evidently from the same root *kar,* indicating roundness, that is found in the Ar. name for Cabbage.

The names of the leek in the classical languages appear to be radically connected, viz.: Gr. πρασον, whence, according to Lidell and Scott, "by transposition παρσον, παρρον, Lat. "*Porrum.*" The former is written in mod. Gr. πρασα, which

is borrowed by Turk. as *Praça*, and by Rus. as *Pras*. From the Lat. comes a long series :

It.	*Porro* (17th cent.) now *Porreta*	Ger.	*Porree*	Bret.	*Pour*
Wall.	*Pore*	Brabant	*Porreve*		
Sp.	*Puerro*	A. S.	*Por-leac*	Ill.	*Perati*
Port.	*Porro*	Eng.	*Purret*	Boh.	*Por*
Prov.	*Porre* and *Pourret*	Sw.	*Purjo*	Rus.	*Pore*
Fr.	*Porreau*	Dan.	*Porre-lög*		
Nor.	*Poret* (1365)				

The present It. is evidently a diminutive formed from the older name, and corresponding to the Ill., Norm., and Eng. The terminal "*eau*" of the Fr. also represents a Med. Lat. diminutive, *Porellus*, the transition being analogous to that of Naveau from Napellus.

In the Northern families of language we find a series of names, quite independent of those descended from the classical, and represented in Eng. by *Leek*. The immediate parent of the Eng. was the A.S. *Leac*, which was used, first, in a widely generic sense, meaning herb, as which it enters into the composition of several of our present plant names, as House-*leek*, Hem-*lock*, Char-*lock*, and Ked-*lock*. Secondly, in a more restricted sense, meaning bulbous plants used for cooking, with different specific prefixes, as Enne-*leac* or Yne-*leac* onion; Por-*leac*, leek; Gar-*leac* (*gar* = spear), garlick, and Risc-*leac*, *i.e.* Rush-leek, chives. Later it came to be used in Eng. in a strictly specific sense, meaning, even when unqualified by the prefix *por*, the particular species (A. porrum, L.) which we now understand by the name. The same variety of application is found in other languages. Thus, in other Teutonic languages, the equivalents of our Eng. name, Ger. *Lauch*, L. G. and Dut. *Look*, Sw. *Lök*, Dan. *Lög*, Ice. *Laukr*, signify more especially the leek, but are used also generically, other allied species being distinguished by various prefixes; while, in the Slavonic, the Ill., Boh.,

and Rus. *Luk*, indicates, when unqualified, the onion, and has specific additions when applied to allied species. The corresponding names in the Celtic tongues are used generally in the extended sense of herb; but sometimes are also applied specially to the leek. The Gael. *Luigh* in its guttural ending retains some resemblance to the terminal check of the Teutonic names, but is also written *Luibh;* and the other Celtic dialects change the terminal consonant to "s," as in Wel. *Llys*, Ir. *Lus*, and Mx. *Lhuss*.

The foregoing names are all plainly related, but it is not easy to determine their original signification. Possibly they may be radically connected with the Goth. verb *laikan*, in its sense of "to spring." There are two classical words, the first syllables of which resemble them so closely, that they may be cognate—Gr. λαχανον and Lat. *Leg*umen; the former meaning a garden, as opposed to a wild, plant, and said to be from λαχαινω, to dig; the latter meaning any leguminous plant, and said to be from *lego*, to gather, as indicating that which is gathered or picked, not cut.

The classical names for the *Garlick* are believed both to have had reference to its disagreeable odour. The Gr. σκοροδον survives only in mod. Gr. σκορδον: but from the Lat. *Allium*, said to be from ἀλεω, to avoid, because of its offensive smell, are descended the present Romance names.

It.	*Aglio*, with diminutive *Aglietto*	Catalonian	*All*
Wall.	*Aliu* or *Aiu*	Port.	*Alho*
Sp.	*Ajo*	Prov.	*Alh* and *Alhet*
		Fr.	*Ail*

The A.S. *Gar-leac* has already been referred to as being a compound of the generic *Leac*, with the specific prefix *Gar*, a spear, which weapon the long terete leaves resemble in shape: from it descends our Eng. *Garlick*, corruptions of which are used by the neighbouring Celtic peoples, as Wel. *Garlleg*, Mx. *Garleid*, Ir. *Gairleog*, and Gael. *Gairgean*.* Other

* It has been suggested that the prefix *Gar* is Celtic rather than A.S. in origin, being in fact the Gael. *gair*, pungent.

Celtic names are original, being formed from their words for skin, probably in allusion to the successive scales of which the bulb is formed.

Bret.	*Kiñen*
Corn.	*Cenin* (*cen* = skin)
Wel.	*Cennin* (*cenn* = skin)

These embrace both the leek and the garlick, the two being distinguished by specific epithets. Thus in Wel. the leek is termed *Cennin-gyffredin* (*i.e.* common), and the garlick *Cennin-ewinawg* (*i.e.* clawed).

Finally the garlick has a series of Slavonic names, with the significance of which I am not acquainted.

Ill.	*Cesan*	Pol.	*Czosnek*
Boh.	*Cesnek*	Rus.	*Chesnok*

Carrot, Parsnip. Of several Scr. names attributed to the Carrot, or possibly to the Parsnip, for the two vegetables are in many languages confused together, one, *Garjara*, has passed into Hind. as *Gájir*, into Per. as *Gazir*, and thence into Ar. as *Jazar:* another, *Svádhu-múla*, is a compound of *svadhu*, sweet, and *múla*, a root; and its latter constituent is connected with the names of the plant in several existing European languages. Taking first the Teutonic, the kindred A.S. word *Mora* retains the general sense of root; and when applied to the carrot and parsnip has specific prefixes. In the vocabularies of the tenth and eleventh centuries, the Lat. *Daucus* and *Carota* are rendered *Weal-more* or *Wal-more*, *i.e.*, foreign root, the qualifying adjective being the same that is found in *Wal*nut: and the Lat. *Pastinaca* is translated *Feld-more*, *i.e.*, field root. In Ger., however, we find *Möhre*, the offspring of the O. H. G. *Moraha*, not used generically, but applied specifically to the Carrot, while the Parsnip is known as *Hirsch-möhre* (Hart's Carrot). In Sw. too, *Morot* signifies carrot. Next among the Slavonic languages there is a series, applied absolutely to the Carrot, that is no doubt related.

Wend	*Mor*	Pol.	*Marchew*
Ill.	*Morka* or *Markva*	Rus.	*Morkov*
Boh.	*Markwa*		

So also amongst the Celtic, appears the Wel. *Moronyn*, if not even the Ir. and Gael. *Meacan*, which are applied to any tap-rooted plant, the different kinds being distinguished by specific affixes. Thus the Carrot is termed "red," as in Wel. *Moronyn-goch* and Ir. *Meacan-dearg*, or "yellow," as in Ir. *Meacan-buide* and Gael. *Meacan-buidhe;* while the parsnip is by contrast "white," in Wel. *Moronyn-wen*, and Ir. *Meacan-ban*.

The Gr. name believed to have been applied to the Carrot, δαυκος,* in Lat. *Daucus*, is regarded by Dr. Prior as etymologically identical with the Teutonic name for leek, Ger. *Lauch*, Ice. *Laukr*. It has a descendant in the Eng. *Dawke*, applied to the wild plant. Dioscorides seems to have referred to the Carrot under also another name, κερασ-κομη, which would be very appropriate to it, the κερας (a horn) being descriptive of the shape of the root, and the κομη (hair) of the finely divided leaves. Related to the first portion of this, may be regarded καρωτον, a name quoted by Athenæus, the Lat. equivalent of which was *Carota*, mentioned by Apicius. This exists unchanged in It., and from thence come the Prov. *Carrota*, Fr. *Carotte*, the Bask *Karrota*, and Eng. *Carrot*. Corrupt forms of the Eng. are the Mx. *Carradje* and Ir. *Caireud;* and possibly even the Ir. and Gael. *Curran*.

An independent series of names is found in the Peninsula, Sp. *Safanoria* and *Azanoria*, Catalonian *Safranaria* and *Zanahoria*, and Port. *Cenoura;* and according to Diez these come from the Bask, where they signify yellow-root (Bask *oria* = yellow, the colour of gold) The Dan. name *Gule-rod* may also be read as "gold-root"; while the Dutch had formerly a similar name, quoted by Gerard, *Geel-wortel*

* Mod Gr. retains this name, but also has another, ῥευκια.

(yellow-root), but now apply to the Carrot the latter portion of the name, *Wortel*, meaning simply root.

For the Parsnip the Romans had an original name *Pastinaca*, according to Facciolati, "quod radix ejus pre-" cipuus *pastus* sit hominibus." Another derivation suggested is from *Pastina*, a dibble, or instrument for digging vines and planting seeds, which resembled the parsnip in shape; but it is more likely to have been named from the root, than the root from it. From the Lat. descend the following:—

It.	*Pastinaca*	Ger.	*Pastinake*	Boh.	*Passtrnak*
Wall.	*Pastarnacu* & *Pastarnapu*	Dut.	*Pastinak* and *Pinsternak*	Pol. & Rus.	*Pasternak*
Prov.	*Pastenaga*	Eng.	*Parsnip* formerly *Pastnip*	Hung.	*Paszternak*
Fr.	*Pastinade*	Dan.	*Pastinak*	Bask	*Pastenagri*
		Sw.	*Palsternacka*		

The concluding syllable of the English word is formed by the change of *c* or *k* into *p*, such as occurs in the Wall., and not, as some have supposed, by the addition of the old Eng. *Nep*, as found in Tur*nip*.

The more common Fr. name *Panais*, in Prov. *Panes*, is traced to the Lat. *Panax*, which appertained however to a distinct species of umbelliferous plant. From the Fr. come the Bret. *Panez* and Wel. *Pannas*.

Radish, Rabone, Rafort. Resembling the carrot in the shape of its root, and in the fact that this is the edible part, the Radish has a Scr. name, formed, like that of Carrot, from the word for root, *múla*, whence *Mulaka*, a radish, now existing in Hind., as *Múlí* and *Murá'i*. In European languages there is no name resembling these in *form*, unless it be held that an affinity is shewn by the Lat. Ar*mor*acia, which survives in the It. Ra*mol*accio; but in *meaning* nearly all the names applied to the Radish seem alike. The Romans called it *Radix syriacus* (Syrian-root) or simply *Radix*,* from whence the following series is descended.

* Pallad. Aug. tit. iv.

It.	*Radice*
Wall.	*Radiche*
Fr.	*Radis*
Norm.	*Raiz* (1365)
Ill.	*Rodakva*
Boh.	*Rzedkew*
Pol.	*Rzodkiewka*
Rus.	*Radis* and *Redika*
Wend.	*Ritkva*
O. H. G.	*Ratik*
Ger.	*Rettig*
L. G.	*Reddik*
Dut.	*Radijs*
A. S.	*Rædic*
Eng.	*Radish*
Dan.	*Rüddike*
Sw.	*Rättika*
Ice.	*Rodise*
Corn.	*Rydhik*
Wel.	*Rhuddygl*, *Rhodri* and *Heddig*
Mx.	*Rohygl*
Ir.	*Meacan-raidig*
Gael.	*Meacan-ruadh*
Hung.	*Retek*
Bask	*Radia*

The Fr. has also a derivative *Raifort*, formed by dropping the *d* in *Radis*, and qualifying the resulting *Rais* (see Norman) with the affix *fort*, strong, *Rais-fort*, subsequently passing into *Raifort*. A modification, *Rafort*, is recorded as an Eng. name, though now disused. Formerly our *Radish* was popularly supposed to have reference to the red colour of the root, whence a not uncommon pronunciation of the name, as if it were written *Reddish*. This seems to have influenced the form in which it was adopted into some of the neighbouring Celtic languages; for the Gael. name given above means literally "red-root"; as also another Ir. name *Curran-dearg*. For a long time the Eng. retained the A. S. termination in a hard check, and up to the 16th century it is found spelled *Reddyk;* but eventually it assumed the termination "sh," possibly in imitation of the It. *Radice*, a transitional form being found in *Redich* (14th century.)

It has already been pointed out* that the Lat. *Radix* was from a root found in the Scr., *vridh*, to grow, other kindred words being the Gr. ῥιζα, a root, ῥαδιξ, a branch, and ῥαπις, a rod. I believe to be also related Gr. ῥαπυς or ῥαφυς, Lat. *Rapus*, a turnip; and Gr. ῥαφανος, Lat. *Raphanus*, a radish. From these last descend: —

Mod. Gr.	ῥαπανη
It.	*Rafano* and *Ravanello*
Sp.	*Ravano* and *Rabano*
Port.	*Rabaõ*
Prov.	*Rabonet*
Eng.	*Rabone*, or, as Evelyn writes it in 1675, *Rabbon*

* See above, under "Wort."

Turnip, Rape, Rampion, and Navew. Allusion has just been made to one of the classical names applied to the species of which the Turnip and Rape are varieties, Gr. *ῥαπυς*, Lat. *Rapus*. From the latter are descended the following modern names, variously applied to the one or other variety of the plant, or extended to include both : —

It.	*Rapa* and *Rapone*	O. H. G.	*Raba* & *Rabe*	Bret.	*Rabez*
Sp.	*Raba*	Ger.	*Rübe* & *Reps*	Ir.	*Raib*
Prov.	*Raba*	L. G.	*Rowe*		
Fr.	*Rave*	Dut.	*Raap*	Ill.	*Rjepa* & *Rippa*
		Eng.	*Rape* (15th cent.)	Boh.	*Rzepa*
				Pol.	*Rzepak*
		Dan.	*Raps* & *Roe*	Rus.	*Repa*
		Sw.	*Rofva*	Wend. and Hung.	*Repa*
		Ice.	*Rofa*		
		Lith.	*Rope*		

From the Lat. *Rapus* was further formed a diminutive, *Rapunculus*, which was applied to a species of Campanula that had an edible root. It gives rise to the following :—

It.	*Rapunzolo* & *Raperonzo*	Ger. & Sw.	*Rapunzel*
Piedm.	*Rampon*	Dut.	*Raponsel*
Sp.	*Ruiponce* & *Rapincho*	Eng.	*Rampion*
Port.	*Raponço* & *Ruiponte*	Dan.	*Rapunsel*
Prov.	*Rapounchoun*		
Fr.	*Raiponce*	Ill.	*Rjepuscjaz*

The Eng. form is believed to originate in the Fr. *Raiponce*, when first introduced, having been mistaken for a plural, and the singular *Rampion* been formed from it, as Pea from Pease. Another Eng. name for the plant, Coventry-*rapes*, is likewise descended from the Lat. *Rapus*.

The Romans applied to the turnip another name, *Napus*, which seems to be connected with a group of words, all indicating roundness, extending into many families of language. The following may be named as examples occurring in English :—*knob*, a lump, *nob*, vulgar for head, *knop*, a bud, or, in architecture, a boss,* *knap*, the round top of a hill,

* This occurs in *Knop-weed* or *Knap-weed*, a name applied to *Centaurea*, otherwise called *Hard-heads*.

sometimes varied to *nab*, as in *Nab*-scar, a hill in Cumberland; lastly *nape*, which, although now restricted to the neck, originally indicated the round projecting back of the head. The relation between this Lat. name and *Sinapis* has already been pointed out. It has besides the following descendants:—

It.	*Napo* and *Navone*	A. S.	*Næp*	Wel.	*Meipen*
Wall.	*Napu*	Prov. Eng.	*Neap*	Gael. & Ir.	*Neip*
Sp. & Port.	*Nabo*	Eng.	*Navew*	Mx.	*Napin*
Port.	*Nabiça* (rape)				
Fr.	*Navet* and *Naveau*				
Prov.	*Nabet* and *Naveou*				

The Celtic names coming to be used in a generic sense, there was added, to distinguish the plant now under consideration, the prefix *Turn*, signifying round: hence the Ir. *Turnapa*, and Corn. *Turnupan*. This form was borrowed by Eng. as *Turnip*, and has thence passed to Denmark, and other countries that import agricultural seeds from England. The name appears in none of the old vocabularies: they retain the A.S. name, as *Nepe* and *Neppe*, and this still survives provincially. *Turnip*, therefore, is, as an Eng. name, comparatively recent: but it is used by Shakespeare, in Falstaff's exclamation, "I had rather be set quick in the earth, and "bowl'd to death with *turnips*." The Fr. names are both diminutives, *Naveau* coming from *Napellus*, a late Lat. diminutive of *Napus*, as *Poreau* from *Porellus*. It is doubtless the immediate parent of our Eng. *Navew*, a name applied to the wild turnip. Another diminutive belonging to this series, the Port. *Nabinho*, has been transferred, like *Rapunculus*, from the turnip to the rampion.

Beet. The Lat. name *Beta* is original, and seems to have been based on the resemblance of the seed to the Greek letter β. It has left the following descendants:—

It. *Bieta* and *Bietola*	Ger. *Bete*	Bret. *Beotez*
Fr. *Bette*	L. G. *Beete*	Wel. *Beatws* and *Betysen*
	Dut. *Biet*	Gael. *Biotais*
	A. S. *Beta* and *Bete*	
	Dan. *Bede*	
	Sw. *Beta*	Ill. *Bitva*

Although the original Lat. name is thus founded on the Gr. name for a letter, we find no corresponding Gr. name for the plant. Its Gr. title σευτλον or τευτλον, in later and mod. Gr. σευκλον, is believed to have reference, like so many of the Gr. plant names, to the place from which the vegetable was introduced, and to be from σικελος, Sicilian, a term that, according to Theophrastus, was applied to the best kind of beet. From the Gr. the name has passed into Rus. as *Svekla*, and Pol. as *Cwikla;* also into Ar. as *Salk* or *Selg*, whence, on the one hand, the Sp. and Port. *Selga* or *Acelga*, and, on the other, the Per. *Salk* and Hind. *Salak*.

Potato. Very different from the names we have hitherto had under notice is this one, coming as it does from the New World. It can be traced to a native Peruvian name, *Papa*, which appertained, however, not to the Potato (Solanum tuberosum, L.), but to the plant now called in Eng. the "Sweet" Potato (Batatas edulis, Chois). This plant was introduced to Spain by Oviedo early in the 16th century, and carried thither its Peruvian name, which still survives in the Peninsula in its original form *Papa*, as well as in the modifications *Patata* and *Batata*. These passed into Fr. as *Patate* and *Batate*, into It. and Prov. as *Patata*, and into Eng. as *Potato*. During the 16th century the plant became common in Spain, for Monardes, a physician of Seville, in a treatise translated and published by Clusius in 1582, writes under the heading "Batatæ in Hispaniis frequentes," as follows:—"Nunc adeo "frequentes sunt in Hispaniis, ut singulis annis e Velez-"Malaga decem aut duodecim longæ naves quas Caravellas "appellunt, iis onustæ Hispalim invehantur." From Spain and the Canaries England drew considerable supplies of the

Sweet Potato, long before the introduction of the Potato itself. Monardes thus describes the use of the *Batata* as a sweetmeat :—"Ex iis etiam fiunt et conservæ, non minus gratæ "quam cydoniorum carnes, et morselli et placentulæ, et alia "edulia gratissimi saporis." I quote this, as it throws light upon the sense in which Shakespeare uses the word "Potato" in the passage in "Merry Wives of Windsor" (Act v, s. 5).

Let the sky rain *potatoes*, . . . hail kissing comfits, and snow eryngoes.

"Eryngoes" were the candied roots of the Sea Holly (Eryngium maritimum, L.), and it is clear that "Potatoes," being thus named in connexion with them and "comfits," also mean some kind of sweetmeat, and that reference is made here to the *Sweet* Potato. At the time he wrote, the plant we now call Potato (Solanum tuberosum, L.), was not likely to be generally known ; for it was of quite recent introduction, having been brought in 1585 by Heriott, the physician of Raleigh's expedition, "from Virginia into England, and "thence carried into France and other countries." A few years after this, Gerard received it from N. Carolina, as he states in his Herbal (1597). There seems to have been some confusion between the Batatas and the Solanum, from the fact that both came from America, and both bore esculent tubers ; at any rate, the name of the former was in English and Spanish extended to include the latter. For distinction the one was for a time called "*Peruvian*" or "*Spanish*" *Potato*, "*Sisarum Peruvianum*, sive *Batata Hispani-*"*orum*;" the other "*Virginian*" or "*English*" *Potato*, *Batata Virginiana*, Gerard ; and the latter still retains the title of "English" potato in the Peninsula, Sp. *Patata inglesa*, Port. *Batata ingleza*.

In Fr. and It. the name is retained for the Batatas ; but it has spread to various languages as signifying the Solanum, which in English the name now means when unqualified ;

viz., to some of the dialects of India as *Batata*, to mod. Gr. as πατατα, to Sw. as *Potate*, Ir. as *Potata*, and Gael. as *Bun tata*. The spelling of the last named is varied to *Bun-taghta*, in which form it means "excellent-root," an instance of the manner in which names are sometimes modified to give them a significance, however erroneous, in a language by which they are borrowed. Other Celtic corruptions are probably the *Prata* or *Pratie* of Munster, and the Mx. *Praas*.

In many languages the Solanum is not known by the originally American name thus transferred to it; but is termed "Earth-apple," as in It. *Pomo de terra*, Fr. *Pomme de terre*, Bret. *Aval douar*, Dut. *Aard-appel*, Dan. *Jord-æble*, and Ger. *Erd-apfel*; which last is varied locally to *Grund-birne* (ground-pear). In It. the Potato was likewise termed *Tartufo-** or *Tartufolo-bianca* (white-truffle); and the name of this subterranean fungus has been transferred to it in neighbouring dialects also; as in the Prov. *Trufa* and *Tufera*, Berry *Truffe*, and Geneva *Tufelle*. The It. name also spread to Germany, where, in the early part of the 18th century, the Potato was known as *Tartuffel* or *Tartoffel*. In 1761 the name is found written *Kartoffel*, which is now the most common Ger. name, and has been adopted into Dan. unchanged, into Rus. and Pol. as *Kartofel*, and into Lett. as *Kartupelis*.

* Derived from the Lat. *Terræ-tuber*.

ROMAN REMAINS IN THE EASTERN PART OF CHESHIRE.

By J. P. Earwaker, Esq., M.A., F.S.A.

(Read March 22nd, 1877.)

Amongst the many interesting papers which have been read before this Society, those relating to the Roman remains in the two counties of Lancaster and Chester have occupied a prominent position. It is always a matter of considerable local interest to be able to identify the various sites of Roman occupation in any particular district, and to prove from the few remains which now exist, or have existed within modern times, how the outlying Roman stations were connected together by roads of greater or less importance.

Whilst the history of the Romans in the western parts of Cheshire has been well worked out by the late Dr. Robson and Dr. Kendrick of Warrington, and the many Roman remains in the old City of Chester have all been carefully chronicled and described, those in the more eastern parts of the county have scarcely been noticed in any publications. In this paper, therefore, I propose to bring before the Society all the various details, often slight and insignificant in themselves, which tend to throw light on the history of the Roman occupation of the eastern parts of Cheshire, so as to place them on permanent record, and to render them generally available to others interested in the same subject. One or two general statements require, however, to be first made. "East Cheshire," one of the Parliamentary divisions of Cheshire, comprehends the extensive Hundred of Macclesfield only,

and is bounded by Lancashire, Yorkshire, Derbyshire, and Staffordshire; and "Mid Cheshire," another Parliamentary division, includes the two Hundreds of Bucklow and Northwich, situated in the middle of the county. The remaining portion of the county, roughly speaking, to the west of the river Weaver, is comprehended in the Parliamentary division of "West Cheshire." The places to be mentioned in this paper will be chiefly in East and Mid Cheshire, and may therefore all be included in the general description of the eastern part of the county. The known Roman stations in the immediate neighbourhood are Manchester, Buxton, and Melandra Castle just over the borders of Cheshire in Derbyshire. In this district the only well-known Roman station is at Kinderton near Middlewich, to which the Roman roads from Manchester, Staffordshire and Chester all point.

Such being the general situation of this portion of Cheshire, it will be well to notice the several other places where traces of Roman occupation have been met with; and in the course of this paper one remarkable incident, at any rate, will have to be recorded. This is the fact, that there formerly existed near the old town of Congleton a well-defined Roman camp of very considerable extent, of which there is at present not the slightest trace, and which has been entirely unnoticed by every historian of the county. That this should have been the case will, perhaps, hardly be credited, when it is recollected that it was at one time very seriously debated whether Congleton was not the Condate of the Tenth Iter of Antoninus, the identity of the first syllables of each of these names being, perhaps, the main reason for this belief. Whilst Dr. Baxter and the more celebrated Dr. Stukeley were both endeavouring to fix Condate at Congleton, where no vestige of any properly identified Roman remains have ever been found, it appears very strange that it never came to their ears that there did exist, within two or three

miles of the town, a Roman camp of no ordinary size, and one which it would have much delighted them to have known of. When, too, it is recollected that within the space of a very few years all traces of this camp were to disappear, and that now not even a tradition of its existence remains in the neighbourhood, it cannot but be considered as a very fortunate circumstance that its existence has at last been brought to light, and from a very unexpected source.

Towards the end of the last century, in the year 1772, Dr. Foote Gower, of Chelmsford in Essex, but a native of Cheshire, issued a prospectus, entitled a "Sketch of the Materials for a new History of Cheshire," which he was thinking of writing if he met with the necessary support. At one time there seemed every prospect of this book appearing, but in 1790 Dr. Foote Gower died, leaving it in a very unfinished state. His MSS. passed into the hands of Dr. J. Wilkinson, F.R.S., of Woodford, Essex, who in 1794 announced his intention of compiling and finally publishing Dr. Gower's history. But in the year 1800 yet another circular appeared from the pen of Mr. William Latham, F.R.S., F.S.A., who stated that Dr. Wilkinson, not having sufficient leisure to carry out his intentions, had placed Dr. Gower's MSS. into his (Dr. Latham's) hands, and that he intended to publish them, provided he met with sufficient support. But strange to say, after so many vicissitudes, this History of Cheshire never appeared; and in 1819 Dr. Gower's MS. collections for it were sold by auction, and part of them were purchased by the Bodleian Library and part by the British Museum. Those in the Bodleian are chiefly collections in a very unarranged state, but there is one thick folio volume which is ready for the press. This contains a very lengthy account of the Romans, leading up to a notice of the Roman remains in Cheshire, written in the somewhat pompous and pedantic style of the last century. These MSS. have, I believe, never

been examined since they came into the Library some fifty years ago; but it was in looking carefully through this thick folio MS. that I was fortunate enough to meet with the following, the only account extant of the Roman camp at Wallfield, near Congleton and Astbury.

In his account, Dr. Foote Gower refers to another Dr. Gower of Chester, who apparently was some relation,—probably his brother. This is what he says:—

The first place which offers itself to our notice is a township in the parish of Astbury, which is denominated Wallfield. There were very visible remains here of a large Roman station in the beginning of this century (c. 1700). But as these remains are now almost entirely obliterated, it may be the more satisfactory to preserve the remembrance of them when they were in a state of much greater perfection than at present.

One of those able antiquaries, Dr. Gower of Chester, to whose authority we have made such frequent references, has delineated the outlines of these remains with great accuracy; and it is perhaps the only one at this time existing. The following is a literal copy of his description:

"In June, 1725, having been attending Mrs. Wynne of Congleton in a dangerous illness, I received information that there were some banks and ditches at a place called Wallfield, which might be very well worth my notice. As the distance from Congleton I found was inconsiderable, I accordingly took the necessary directions and went in pursuit of this intelligence. It proved to be what I suspected from the first, a very regular and, in many parts of it, a very complete fortification of the Romans. The situation of it was near the principal farm house, and the angles of it rather than the sides fronted the cardinal points of the compass. The extent of it might, perhaps, include about sixty statute acres. And though the fosse and vallum were in several places a good deal defaced, yet in others they were extremely conspicuous, and might be traced with the greatest ease along the entire line of the encampment. The form of it appeared to be a perfect parallelogram, and towards the middle of the two longest sides there were the evident marks of two military roads, pointing one way to Astbury and the other to Middlewich."

Such was the state of this fine Roman fortification at the time it was described; but within less than twenty years from this time a sad reverse of fortune happened. A new tenant of the premises, by adopting a different mode of culture, and by converting the pasture lands into arable, had nearly destroyed all appearances of this encampment, and these noble remains had been a sacrifice to agricultural

improvements. But as the same able authority that has favoured us with a delineation of them in their more perfect state has left a description of them in their ruins, it will be best to take his description.

"Attending a patient in Congleton, in the month of July, 1744, and accidentally enquiring into the state of the banks at Wallfield, I was informed that a new tenant had nearly levelled them with the ground. Being desirous, therefore, of seeing these alterations, I immediately went over, and, to my great concern, found that the information was strictly true. The scene was entirely changed from what it had been almost twenty years before. Ancient grandeur had given place to modern innovations. Both the vallum and fosse were vanished, the former being thrown into the latter; and the only angle that remained had more the appearance of a common bank than any essential part of a vast fortification. The military roads had been entirely and industriously destroyed. And, in short, overspread as the land was with a fine crop of corn, I might in vain have sought for this Roman station, if I had not been positively certain as to the exact situation of it. The single name of Wallfield was now the only criterion left to establish the certainty of its original condition. So, too, the adjoining village of Astbury implies a borough or fortress. which had an eastern situation with regard to this grand and memorable encampment."

The only place called Wallfield at present, near Congleton, is the township of Hulme Wallfield, a name of very old standing, and here, in company with Mr. W. Thompson Watkin and others, I searched for any traces of this former camp; and although the situation of the ground was such that a camp might well have been placed there, there was nothing now to shew that such had ever been the case. The situation of Astbury, which, from the account just cited, must have been due *east* of the camp, and which is not its position with regard to Hulme Wallfield, has since led me to suspect that its site might perhaps be looked for at a place now called *Wall Hill*, situated due west of Astbury, and where a road, now called Back Lane, points direct past Brereton to the Roman camp at Kinderton, near Middlewich. This place, however, I have not as yet had an opportunity of examining.

Two interesting discoveries, noticed by the late Dr. Ormerod in a letter published in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, vol. ii, 1847, p. 181, gives a clue to the exact position of the road leading from the Kinderton camp to the Wallfield camp. The

line of this old Roman road was shewn by the discovery of the gravel bank, about two feet below a peaty surface, by a tenant on the estate of Mr. Latham, of Bradwall Hall, near Sandbach, in opening a water course through Brindley Moors farm, on the eastern side of Bradwall. A reference to the ordnance map shows that this Brindley farm is on the direct line between Kinderton and Astbury. This line of road was further shown by a discovery of coins, made in 1820, by a mole catcher, working at Brereton, at a short distance from Brindley farm, and about four miles direct from the Kinderton camp, "at a point where a small brook is crossed by the foot-"path from Brereton to Sandbach." Here was found "something resembling a mass of fused metal contained in a "decayed box, but afterwards found to consist of about a "thousand Roman coins, bound together by verdigris and "rust." These were specimens of denarii of Gallienus, Claudius II, Tetricus, the two Tetrici, Victorinus, and Diocletian. Dr. Ormerod was not aware of this camp near Congleton, but conjectured the road to have proceeded from Kinderton into Staffordshire.

It has previously been mentioned that at Congleton itself no Roman remains, properly identified as such, have ever been found. In a little book, published in 1731, and entitled "A New Survey of England, by N. Salmon, LL.B., 2 vols., "8vo," in the second volume, p. 649, is an account of Congleton, in which there is mention of some remains discovered some eighteen years previously, and which were conjectured to be Roman, but which were as likely as not mediæval. In making a cellar in the next house to the bridge, "five empty jars were dug up, the top of them being "half a yard below the surface. They were small at the top "and bottom, and contained, as the labourers say, about two "gallons each;" and it is conjectured they were possibly wine vessels.

The next place of interest in the eastern part of Cheshire, connected with the Romans, is a small camp, still to be seen in very good preservation, on the top of high ground, close to an old chapel, called Forest Chapel, on a hill called Toot hill, about four miles from Macclesfield, and on the side towards Buxton. About two years ago, I visited this camp in company with Mr. W. Thompson Watkin and others, and we made careful measurements of it, of which the following are notes:—The angles face the points of the compass. The western side is 198 feet in length, the eastern side 168 feet, the northern side 145 feet, and the southern side 125 feet, all these being exterior measurements. The following are the interior measurements:—On the north side, the length of the rampart, from the western end to the gateway, is 60 feet, the gateway is itself 12 feet wide, and from thence to the eastern end is 39 feet. On the eastern side, the rampart measures 91 feet from its northern extremity to the gateway, which is 9 feet wide, the remainder of the rampart to the eastern extremity being 32 feet. The south side measures, from its eastern extremity to the gateway, 64 feet, the width of this entrance is 12 feet, then to the western end 15 feet. The western side measures 160 feet. It is doubtful whether there has been a gateway, although there is a gap in the rampart which may have been one, and which is exactly opposite that on the eastern side. The camp measures internally, diagonally, 180 feet from west to east, and from north to south 170 feet. The rampart is highest on the west side, at one place measuring 4 feet 8 inches from its summit to the present level of the ditch. From the northern extremity of the eastern rampart runs a ridge, of the same width as the rampart itself, with a ditch on its east side. It is traceable for about 245 feet, and seems to have been perhaps a pathway to a road which is faintly traceable a short distance beyond its termination. This road runs N.W. and S.E. To the

N.W. of the camp is a small standing stone, and beyond that, in the same field, is a well-marked mound, probably a tumulus, which has the appearance of having been disturbed. In the same field is a slightly raised ridge, running very straight S.E. and N.W., which may have been a Roman road. In a field or two further on, beyond the old quarry, is another mound, possibly another tumulus. From this camp a fine view over the great plain of Cheshire, finishing with the Dee and Mersey, may be obtained on a fine day.

Within the last few years some very interesting discoveries of Roman remains have been made, about six or eight miles from Macclesfield, at a place called Bartomley, not far from the little village of Wincle. This farm lies on the high ground above the river Dane, which here separates the two counties of Chester and Stafford. In a field situated at the top of a high wooded bank, directly above the river, is a square mound, partly built up of stones, some of which are of considerable size, and now crowned with bushes. This mound has evidently at one time been larger, but on one side it has been destroyed by the action of the plough, and is now part of the cultivated field. On this point, after heavy rains have washed away the soil, several very interesting Roman remains have from time to time been found, and have been carefully preserved by the owner of the estate. He has consented to a series of definite excavations being conducted here, and I am in hope that during the course of the ensuing autumn these may take place, when I am somewhat sanguine as to the results. It was at first imagined that there might have been a small outlying camp here; but having gone over the ground very carefully last Christmas, I was convinced that this had not been the case, but that the mound above-described was a tumulus of some kind, and that the remains were found in that part of it that had been disturbed by the plough. Bartomley is in Prestbury Parish, and within a few

hundred yards of the extreme boundary of the county. There are no roads or any other vestiges of Roman occupation in the neighbourhood, but the fibula, &c., that have been found are unmistakably Roman. I am only sorry that I cannot exhibit them, as I had once hoped to have done, to the meeting this evening.

There are but few other Roman remains to notice in East Cheshire. At the other end of the Hundred, in the long neck of land stretching out between the counties of Yorkshire, Lancashire, and Derbyshire, is the parish of Mottram-in-Longdendale. Here is a very fine specimen of a British camp, called Bucton Castle, oval in shape and perched on the summit of a high hill, commanding a most extensive prospect; and just over the river Etherow, which here separates Cheshire from Derbyshire, but in the latter county, is the well-known quadrangular Roman camp, Melandra Castle, which has been described by the Rev. John Watson and others. In the Hundred of Macclesfield are several roads which from their names, such as Street Lane, &c., are probably of Roman origin; and in addition there are others without names marked in the ordnance maps as Roman roads. In several places are roads bearing the name of Pepper Street, one of which exists in Gawsworth and another in Wilmslow Parish, which at the stupid desire of some ignorant person has recently been re-christened Hawthorne Lane! It is at present hardly possible to connect these scattered roads, and to determine with any accuracy the directions in which they led; and in the absence of definite information, it is best not to deal in pure conjecture. The discoveries of urns at Henbury near Macclesfield, at Capesthorn Park, at Astle Park, &c., which will be described more fully in my "History "of East Cheshire" now in the press, and which have been considered to be Roman, are not much to be relied upon as evidences of Roman occupation, as they are with more probability either British or Saxon.

Before bringing this paper to a conclusion I may perhaps be permitted to refer to some discoveries of Roman coins in Bucklow Hundred, not far from Warrington, in the neighbourhood of the well-known camp at Wilderspool. No account of these discoveries has previously appeared in print, but what follows I have taken from the MSS. of the Rev. John Watson, F.S.A., who was rector of Stockport in Cheshire in the middle of the last century. He states that the Rev. Mr. Hartly of Martinscroft informed him, that about 1200 Roman coins were found in a field belonging to his brother-in-law on the Cheshire side of the river Mersey, and about four miles above Warrington. Many of them were in a good state of preservation, and consisted of specimens of the following rulers :—Valerian, Gallienus, Aurelian, Posthumus, Tetricus, Victorinus, Marius, C. L. Tacitus, &c. A Mr. Collinson had two of them, one of Tetricus, the other of Victo. He also states that about the year 1778 there was found at Stathom near Lymm a pot full of copper coins, perhaps two quarts in all. One of Tacitus with a radiated crown, and another of Tetricus, were in the hands of Mr. Thomas Barrett, the well-known Manchester antiquary.

UPON THE ORMS OF LANCASHIRE IN THE TWELFTH CENTURY, AND ORM THE WRITER OF THE ORMULUM.

By Dr. R. G. Latham.

(Read 19th April, 1877.)

The present paper is not so much an exhaustive investigation of the subject upon which it is founded, as the suggestion of a line of criticism which, whatever may be its final result, is almost forced upon the future investigators of the early history of the English language and its literature; and, as a question of literature, it is one which is specially connected with the county of Lancashire. In fact, it involves an honourable rivalry between the counties of Lancashire and Lincolnshire as to which of the two has the better claim to have produced the earliest known composition in that division of the English dialects to which the present literary, classical, or standard English belongs. It is admitted, and indeed well understood, that it is not from the Anglo-Saxon or West Saxon of the times before the Norman Conquest that this form of speech is lineally and directly derived; whilst no one holds that it belongs to the Northumbrian, or the dialect for the parts between the Humber and the Forth. This means that it is to a group of dialects and sub-dialects, which some call Mercian and others Midland, that the form of speech which culminates in the great English literature of the present time must be referred. But, as Mercia is a large

district, it must not be supposed that either Lancashire or Lincolnshire is exactly the land in which we must look for the germ of the literary English. We must use the name in a wider sense; and when we state that such or such a work is the first specimen of the English of our present literature, we must mean that it is the first literary composition which is neither West Saxon nor Northumbrian.

Now the first work of this kind is universally admitted to be the one which is known under the title of *Ormulum*, or *The Ormulum;* and a very remarkable one it is. It has been made accessible to students by an edition published in 1831, by Mr. White of Oxford, from a unique manuscript in the Bodleian. It has been safely inferred that *Orm*, or *Ormin*, was the author, and the date of the authorship has been carried up to the latter half of the twelfth century. The little beyond this which is current concerning either the work or the author is far from being adequately authenticated. It is sometimes stated that he was in Holy Orders, a point which, from the view taken by the present writer, is a very important one, and one which, he is sorry to say, is a very inconvenient one.

More important is the fact that Orm had a brother named *Walter;* and as this is found in the opening lines of the Ormulum itself, which is dedicated to this same brother by name, it is a fact for which the evidence is of the very best kind.

Moreover, to a deed in the library of Durham Cathedral, the names of *Orm* and *Walter* are subscribed. Garnett thought that this subscription was later than the deed itself. Still it is evidence to a connection of some kind between a *Walter* and an *Orm*.

That *Orm* is pre-eminently a Norse or Scandinavian name is beyond doubt; and when we add that the work is charac-

terised by an inordinate amount of Danicisms, the inference that it must be assigned to one of the pre-eminently Danish districts of England presents itself spontaneously. But the Danish districts of England are not only of wide extent, but are, in some cases, divided from each other by something like the whole breadth of the island. At any rate the difference between Lancashire and Lincolnshire is the difference between the West of England and the East.

More than this, the name *Orm*, either as the separate proper name of an individual, or as an element of a compound in local topography, is common to the two counties. In Lancashire we have *Ormskirk* and *Ormerod*, in Lincolnshire two *Ormsbys*. There is no doubt, however, as to one fact, viz., that at the present time the current opinion is decidedly in favour of Lincolnshire.

In this paper I hope to unsettle this opinion, or at least to indicate a reason for reconsidering it. There is a great deal more to be done before the question can be settled, and, for many reasons, it is clear that Lancashire is the county to which the investigation most especially belongs. At any rate it is that in which the investigation is the most practicable.

The authority for the facts on which this doctrine rests is the late Dr. Ormerod, the historian of Cheshire, than whom no more accurate or conscientious antiquarian ever lived, and they are to be found in the "*Parentalia*," in the genealogical table between pp. 72 and 73. It begins with—

Dunning, living at, or shortly after, the Conquest. *Fitz-Dunning*, &c.

Then with *Henry Fitz Siward* comes the name of *Albert de Gredlè*, about A.D. 1130. With this come the associated names of *Orm and Walter*.

Orm Fitz-Aylward, supposed to have possessed Ormskirk from *Ormus* and his wife Aliz, sister of Herveius *Walter*, &c. He marries *Emma*, daughter of Albert de Gredlê, (and) had a knight's fee in Dalton Parbold and *Estone* (afterwards *Ormston*) in Flixton, in marriage, &c.

Sir Robert Fitz-Henry, founder of Burscough Priory 1189—1199, grantor thereto of the churches of Ormskirk and Flixton above mentioned, and grantee of lands from Albert de Gredle.

—— wife of *Robert Fitz-Henry*, married before 1199, and seemingly daughter of Orme and Emma, &c.

So stand those portions of the genealogical table which it has been necessary to quote. But they must be compared with the text of the "*Testa de Neville*," which runs thus—

Theobaldus *Walter* tenet &c. et inde Herveus pat' Herveii *Walter* dedit *Ornefr'* (Ormo) *Magn'* cum filia sua in maritagio iiij caruc' terre, &c. p. 403.

It cannot be denied that in this extract there is a difficulty of no slight magnitude. Let it be granted that *Orne* stands for *Orm*, and *fr.* for *frater*. They ought of course to be separated; but we must take the combination as it stands. This, however, is not the stumbling block. The stumbling block is the application of the word *frater*. Of whom was Orm the *brother?* Manifestly not of Herveius Walter; because, if he were, he would marry his own sister. I submit that the construction is *Orm fratri Magni* = to *Orm the brother of Magnus*, or, perhaps, *Magnus—son*. But, be this as it may, *Orm* is the brother-*in-law* of *Walter*.

Now it has been already stated that the *Orm* of the Ormulum dedicates his book to a brother named *Walter*. This we find in the Ormulum itself; and except that Orm had a brother named Walter, and that Orm wrote the Ormulum, this is about all we know of him; and of Walter, all we know is that he was a brother of an Orm.

This being the case, any notice that connects the names of Orm and Walter is a notable addition to our knowledge; not that it is much in itself, but because our want of information of any kind invests even small details with importance. Now an Orm and a Walter in company are not to be found in Lincolnshire, and *are* to be found in Lancashire; of course

under the necessary conditions of time. Of course, too, they ought to be *brothers*. I am sorry to say that they are only brothers-*in-law*. But that they are this in the parts about *Orms*kirk, and in the latter half of the twelfth century is indubitable.

These, however, are minor points; and so far as they are objections at all, are objections of a subordinate character. Of more importance is the special question suggested by the internal evidence supplied by the language itself. Is the dialect of the Ormulum that of the parts between the Ouse and the Humber, or that of the parts between the Mersey and the Ribble? Is it Lincolnian or Lancastrian? The answer to this lies in the relation of the language of the Ormulum to the known specimens of the dialects which follow it. But this is not so simple a question as it appears to be in the first instance. If in Lincolnshire, on the one side, and in Lancashire, on the other, there were a continuous literature from the time of Orm to the present, all would be simple and straightforward; the succession would be continuous, and the pedigree self-supporting. But neither here nor in other questions connected with the history of our English dialects is this the case. In those of Lincolnshire and Lancashire, —in those of any two counties that may be named,—in the history of the English language in general, there is no such a phenomenon as a continuity of this kind; any more than a similar continuity can be got for any family history, when it transcends a certain date. There is never, when the chain is of any notable length, an unbroken chain. So it is with the forms of speech for Lincolnshire and Lancashire, and so it is all the world over. There is no written literature that, in the thirteenth century, immediately succeeds "*Havelok the Dane*" and "*Robert of Bourne*," in Lincolnshire; and, for the nineteenth century, no native, vernacular, or provincial literature

that immediately precedes Tennyson, when he writes as a Lincolnshire provincial. That the character of the dialect is continuous no one doubts; but the evidence of this continuity, or at least the documentary evidence of it, is deficient. In other words it presents itself at intervals only, and between these intervals there are gaps—*hiatus maxime deflendi.*

It is then with the two subsequent histories of the dialects of Lincolnshire and of Lancashire that the language of the Ormulum has to be compared, and as the history of neither of the two counties has been continuous, we must take each as it presents itself. Now the existing Lincolnshire forms of speech, considered as dialects, are of so negative a character as to be of little value in enquiries of this kind. They are, one and all, but little more different from the ordinary English of our island in general than are the dialects (if so they may be called) of Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire, and Huntingdonshire, where the provincial element is at its *minimum.* In Lancashire it is just the contrary; for it is probable that in some of the Lancashire dialects the difference between the literary and the provincial English may be at its *maximum.* With the two dialects in their earlier stages the case is different.

There are two works of unknown authorship, and two that can be assigned to their author, that most especially illustrate the language immediately succeeding Orm in its dialect, or in dialects *other than West Saxon.* This is the circumlocution by which it is safe to designate them, and, perhaps, it is the only one. That they may be called, without contradiction, Mercian or Midland, is true; but whether they are *East* Mercian or *West* Mercian is just the point that is doubtful. Such, then, is the meaning of the words "*other* "*than West Saxon.*"

These two earlier of the works of unknown authorship are

entitled "*Genesis and Exodus*," and "*The Bestiary*;" the first a composition of considerable length, the other a short one. Dr. Morris assigns both to 1240 (there or thereabouts) and thinks that they may both be the works of the same writer. Next to the close connection, in the way of dialect, that these two compositions bear to one another, is a similar connection with the *Ormulum;* a connection which gives a group of three works in closely allied dialects and within a century of each other.

Then--which Morris assigns to (*circiter*) 1280—presents itself the important poem of "*Havelok the Dane;*" like the two earlier works, of unknown authorship; but which is reasonably assigned to Lincolnshire.

The fourth and fifth works are the "*Handlung Sinne*," and the "*Chronicle, &c.," of Robert Manning, or Robert of Bourne.* This is the basis of our criticism. We know who *Robert of Bourne* was. We know where *Bourne* is; and we know that in the same class with the "*Handlung Sinne*," or "*Manual of Sins*," the poem of "*Havelok the Dane*" has been placed, and that reasonably. *Robert of Bourne*, then, is the foundation of our induction.

Of works undoubtedly in the *West* Mercian dialect none is earlier in date than the latest of the preceding. These in the main are alliterative, with or without occasional rhymes. The Romance, however, of "*Sir Gawayne and The Green Knight*," assigned to A.D. 1220—1330, must have been concurrent with the latter part of the lifetime of *Robert of Bourne.* Subsequent to this period the mass of the *West* Mercian increases. To which of the two divisions must the *Ormulum*, as tested by its dialect, be assigned? From the point of view suggested by the present paper it belongs *exactly* to neither. But this is no reason why the importance of the question should not be indicated.

(1). It is clear that if the "*Genesis and Exodus*" and the "*Bestiary*" are in the same category with the *Ormulum*, the personality of the author of the last-named work involves more than a single issue.

(2). It is clear, also, that if the dialect, or sub-dialect, of the two later works is to be measured by its likeness to that of the *Ormulum*, it matters a great deal whether *Orm* came from Lincolnshire or from Lancashire. Dr. Morris assigns the *Ormulum* to Lincolnshire; and I know of no one who has claimed it for any other county. He also considers that the greater the number of Danicisms the more northern the locality; and this is reasonable. Hence, he suggests, that as the Danicisms in the "*Genesis and Exodus*" and "*Bestiary*" are fewer than those of the *Ormulum*, the difference may be assigned to the dialect of the first two poems being that of some more southern county; e.g. that, if the *Ormulum* is to be referred to *Lincolnshire*, the other two may be referred to *Suffolk*. I don't know, with the previous premiss, how he could well have argued otherwise.

Of course, had he taken the opposite view, and placed *Orm* in Lancashire, the author of "*Genesis and Exodus*" and of the "*Bestiary*" might have been referred to Cheshire or Shropshire. This gives a difference amounting to the whole breadth of England.

This, however, has been written simply with the view of indicating the bearings of the question, and to invest it with its due amount of generality. In the opinion of the present writer it is not so safe to connect the language of the Ormulum with any specific dialect as to treat as a form of speech *per se*. But before I give my reasons on this point, a few remarks must be made on the date of the work. There is no great difference of opinion upon this point. The Ormulum is always placed in the same class with the "*Brut*" of Layamon,

and the "*Ancren Riwle*," and considered as semi-Saxon rather than Old English. These give the literature of about three reigns—those of Henry II, Richard I, and John. The year A.D. 1200, perhaps, halves the epoch.

There is no doubt that Orm, the brother-in-law of Walter, if held to be the author of the Ormulum, would be somewhat earlier than we are inclined to make him. Whatever others may do, the present writer assumes that the date of his work must be later than the Conquest of Ireland. Those, too, who hold that Orm the writer was in Holy Orders, will object that the Orm of the Parentalia is a married man. Still it is Orm the married man, and no other, that the text gives us—*eo nomine*.

I cannot, however, help thinking, that with Orm and Walter as family names, there may have been, later in the family, other brothers-in-law, and even other brothers, who bore them. At any rate it is certain, had we evidence of there being any second association of the two names, the one of the latest date would give us the likeliest author of Ormulum; and when we find that, between 1189 and 1199, Sir Robert Fitz-Henry founds Burscough Priory, and endows by grants the churches of Ormskirk and Flixton, we are manifestly in contact with circumstances which would encourage such a production as the Ormulum.

The details of the special question of dialect I am, at present, not prepared to consider. To connect the Ormulum, and not only that but the "*Bestiary*" and the "*Genesis and Exodus*," with the later Lancashire literature rather than with "*Havelok the Dane*" and the works of Robert of Bourne, would certainly run against the current of the present prevalent opinions. But it is probable that several objections on this point may be abated. It is probable that in the 13th century the Mercian dialect may have more of literary dialect

than its present specimens indicate; and, if so, it would be spread over a larger area with more uniformity than we find in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

Moreover, it is possible that the language of the Ormulum, though undoubtedly English, is not *exactly* an English dialect. I think it highly probable that English was *not* the mother-tongue of the writer of it. I think that he was born in England, and that his father may or may not have been a native of our island. But I look upon his grandfather as by birth an Irishman, and by blood and language a Norwegian. In Ireland he would have been an *Ostman*, or man of the *East*, *i.e.*, from Scandinavia; but in England his national name would revert to its original form; and that the bearer of it would be *Noricus* or *Norensis* in Latin, *Noreis* in French, *Norris* in English. Word for word this is, of course, "*Norman*;" but "*Norman*" seems to be the name which was more especially applied to the Gallicized Northmen from France. This last seems, as a personal name, to be the oldest of the three. At any rate, in the Parentalia, the Fitz *Normans*, who are undoubtedly French, appear in the genealogies of Cheshire earlier than the *Norrises* of Lancashire—these being Norwegian. The Norrises, indeed, are later than the Orms; and it is possible that some of them were Orms under a more general name: indeed, the first *Le Noreis* may have been an Orm. The point, however, is not one of much importance. What Ormerod writes about the name in general has a better claim on our attention. It is to the effect—

1. That it is found in contemporary documents as meaning either *North countryman* or *Norwegian*.

2. That the "*Liber de Antiquis Legibus*" states that the barons hostile to King John, though really from different parts of England, were all alike called *Norenses* or *North countrymen*.

3. That in a Royal order, A.D. 1222, for V marks, as a gift to *Ivo le Noreis*, messenger to Henry III from the King of Norway, it meant *Norwegian*.

Now it is clear that, though *Noricus* or *Norensis*, in its English and French forms, would be an equivocal term in the Midland, Eastern, and Southern districts of England, it would scarcely be used in the sense of anything but *Norwegian* in Lancashire ; inasmuch as all the men of that county were North countrymen ; and if applied to them all, it would have no distinctive import. I do not say that such an application of the term is impossible, but I submit that the limited application of the name is, for the time under notice, the more natural one. Hence I treat both *Noricus* and *Norensis* in Lancashire as originally meaning a *Norwegian ;* and for the reigns of Henry II, Richard I, and John—the times of Orm and his contemporaries—a *Norwegian from Ireland*.

How far a Norwegian from Ireland differed from one of Caithness and the Orkney Isles in the twelfth century I cannot exactly say. The difference was probably trifling ; nor is the question of much importance. But in Lincolnshire Norwegians of any kind, as opposed to Danes, are, if not absolutely out of the question, rare and exceptional, and, *a fortiori, Hiberno-Norwegians ;* though, of course, either a Dane or a Norwegian might be called *Orm*. Again, I don't suppose that, because there were Norwegians from Ireland in Lancashire, their presence excluded the ordinary Danes. The Danes of West Derby, and the Danes in general, who gave to their holdings the numerous endings in *by* (Thurmelby, &c., &c.), were the Danes of the Midland and Eastern counties, or the descendants of the Danes of the time of Ethelred and Canute, or Danes who in the twelfth century (and before it) had become wholly anglicized. From these I separate the

Norwegians of the time of Orm; Norwegians whose history in England, in my mind, is specially and definitely connected with that of the Conquest of Ireland; and consequently Norwegians whose introduction into Lancashire was subsequent to the accession of Henry II; Norwegians too, who, in many cases, were only half anglicized. I cannot say what their history actually was. I can only say what it looks like. It looks like the history of a generation of Irish Norwegians who had played a useful part as allies of the English against the Irish; some of whom may have had their reward at once; whilst for others service was found in England. I probably do them no injustice in thinking that some of them were very like military adventurers, soldiers of fortune, free bands, or the like. They are stated, as we have seen, to have been as a rule hostile to King John; but this does not prevent some of them from accepting grants from him. The local names *Orm*erod and *Orm*skirk are instances of this in the case of *Orm;* who also seems to have succeeded and, perhaps, superseded the Dunnings. Some of them retain their names without any notable change. But Orm seems soon to have merged into the Norman aristocracy. At any rate, by the time of Henry III, the personal name seems to have been replaced by that of the estate—*Ormerod.*

The bearing of this is to make the Orms not only Norwegians, but Norwegians of recent introduction, and as such, in the matter of language, bi-lingual rather than *wholly* English.

That Orm wrote English is beyond doubt. That the Ormulum is neither Norwegian, nor a mixture of Norwegian and English, is what neither I nor anyone else believes for an instant. But whether it was the English of Lancashire purely and simply, and with just a certain amount of Danicisms, is another question. It is quite as likely to have been

English which the first Orm brought with him from Ireland, as to have been English which he found or learned in the parts about Ormskirk. If so, it was in all probability the English of the men of Strongbow's army; English which was neither Lincolnian nor Lancastrian, and probably that of no pure dialect of any kind, yet good English withal.

I don't say that this was the actual fact; nor deny that the view here presented to the reader may not be condemned as artificial and far-fetched. Be it so. The question is not a simple one, and there is conflict of difficulties; and when this is the case, there *must* be a hypothetical element of some kind.

This is as much as need be said about the language as it is supposed to have been spoken. But, as a written language, the Ormulum gives a very peculiar one. As has been already stated, it is the first known composition in a form of speech other than West-Saxon; and it is very difficult to say under what conditions it was invested with the character of a literary language. As the work stands, it is a curious one. As a composition in a special dialect, hitherto unwritten, it is a very extraordinary one.

The evidence of the special Irish connections of Orm is a matter that finds no place in the present paper. It consists chiefly in his connections with the Botelers, Ormonds, Warings, and other families more especially connected with Ireland. That the Irish name *Macmanus* is a translation of the Norwegian Magnus is certain; and some, at least of the Irish Macmanuses, may have been Orms—sons of Magnus.

It need only be added, that in Lincolnshire and Lancashire the transmission of the two names has been different. In Lincolnshire the simple form *Orm* is very common. In Lancashire it has given way to the local names derived from it—as *Ormerod* and *Ormskirk*. All this looks as if, in Lancashire,

there was one *Orm*, that he had a very large amount of landed property, that he ousted the English Dunnings, and that in the third or fourth generation became thoroughly anglicized or normanized as the case may have been.

ON SOME ANCIENT GLASS IN THE MAYER COLLECTION.

By Charles T. Gatty,
Assistant Curator, Mayer Collection.

(Read 22nd February, 1877.)

I am much indebted to the President and Members of this Society, who have given me an opportunity of bringing to the notice of any who may be interested in them, some of the more important specimens of ancient glass in the Mayer collection.

It is to such opportunities as these that I look for a wholesome ventilation of the work I am engaged upon, of bringing fresh criticism to bear upon it, and possibly of enlarging the public interest in our archæological and artistic treasures. I hope from time to time, with your permission, to bring before you representations of various departments of antiquity as I pass through them; and I am only too glad for any species of criticism that may assist me in arriving at a truthful knowledge of the matter in hand. If I may say so, it seems to me that this Society is doing a good work if they are the means of making known the archæological value of our public collection. It is to be hoped that, in course of time, we may publish some useful catalogues, giving such information; but this is a matter which is not accomplished in a few months.

By the kind permission of the Committee of our Free

Public Museum, I have brought this evening various specimens of ancient glass. Some of the objects are really beautiful, and shew the great skill and taste of their manufacturers; others are only historically interesting, as links in the history of glass-making. Some of these were found in Egypt, and others in various parts of Eastern Europe; but, unfortunately, the exact localities of most are unknown.

I shall have now to preface my remarks with a few technical observations. The material which we call glass is composed of two simple elements, a silica in the form of sand, and an alkali in the form of potash or soda. These two, fused together under the influence of heat, form, as you know, a material very well suited to artistic manufacture. When it is hot and in a liquid state it can be shaped with great ease by blowing or moulding; and it can be coloured with very small quantities of various oxides. And when we consider its transparency, its power of reflecting light and holding liquids, the ease with which it may be cut, ground, polished, coloured, moulded, and blown, it is not surprising that it has been a favourite manufacture in all times. The history of its original discovery is unknown to us, but the first productions we know of are undoubtedly Egyptian. There is a well-known story, given by Pliny, of the discovery taking place on the shores of Syria, to some merchants who were carrying a cargo of natron. This may be true so far as those persons are concerned, but it will hardly meet the immense antiquity of the early Egyptian glaze.

I must not detain you, however, by reading a general paper on glass manufacture, or I shall keep you longer than is fitting. The general question, in its historic bearings, has been worked up in an excellent manner in books I will presently refer you to. On the present occasion I shall confine myself to the pieces actually exhibited in the cases in

our Free Public Museum, with such brief suggestions upon them as my elementary knowledge enables me to give.

There is one other general consideration, however, to which I wish to call your attention. Glass is no doubt made of simple ingredients, and blown and moulded very easily, as far as the raw material is concerned; but like many other things it needs the artistic handicraftsman to shape it well. The great poet and the ordinary reader start equal as to the number of words at command, both have a large dictionary to draw upon; but the poet has the thought, the craft, the power of selection and grouping, which give the life and soul, in addition to the flesh and bones. Anyone may get the molten glass out from the melting pot, but it is necessary to give one's life to it, to go into the traditional lines of the craft, to have experience, to have one's taste refined, the eye and hand rendered sensitive by constantly attentive command, in order to produce with a blow-pipe and a clumsy-looking pair of wooden pincers, the wonderful productions which have come forth from the skilled labour of Tyre and Venice. Hence, it is interesting to trace this skilled tradition, to see it disappear in Tyre and Alexandria in classical times, and reappear in mediæval days at Venice. Like all other skilled labour, this must have an undisturbed home, if it is to be carried on from generation to generation; but, like every other study, it has been alternately sheltered and driven out, by the vicissitudes of nations and the course of human affairs.

This traditional skilled labour is amongst those things which time and recent discoveries have not made any great advance upon. Indeed, it may be reasonably asked, whether machinery is not, in a great measure, an enemy to artistic handicraft, however excusable it may be in view of the necessities of the times. It may be asked whether it does not tend to remove the workman's object from the production of excellence to the production of quantity.

There is always, of course, in an educated community, and among people who are jealous for the past, a demand for what is done upon the traditional lines, and a certain amount of handicraft will find its market. But, for all that, the thirst for rapid production must take many first-rate artizans away from the skilled labour, and employ them upon mechanical advances.

How little modern mechanics have improved on the ancient, in the matter of glass-blowing, might be gathered from the drawings at Beni Hassen, of the glass-blowers, who are represented with the traditional long pipe to the mouth, with the soft lump of glass at the end, as they can be seen any day in England now. And I believe it is not overdating those frescoes, to put them down at about 3500 years from our present time.

To begin our subject satisfactorily, we must start with the Egyptian specimens. As I have said, we know of no glass manufacture so early as the Egyptian. There are drawings on the tombs at Beni Hassen of the process of glass-making, as early as the 12th dynasty. And it must be allowed that the use of a vitreous silicious glaze or enamel upon pottery, which was the case in Egypt as early as the 6th dynasty, is virtually a proof of the knowledge of the material of glass at that extremely early date. In Dr. Birch's "Ancient Pottery," chap. ii, he describes the Egyptian wares, some of which are called porcelain, though they are not what we now understand as porcelain, upon which this vitreous glaze was put. Of this porcelain body he says, "It is of a white or grey "colour, and of a sandy, friable texture, the particles of which "it is composed being hard, but having little or no cohesion "... this paste or body, which was the core of the "glaze, could have very little plasticity, presenting a gritty, "sandy mass, difficult to form into vases .... It was

"more easily stamped into moulds. The reason why the "Egyptians used this kind of paste appears to have been that "their argillaceous clays would not combine with their "silicious glazes. When the object had assumed the intended "shape, the glaze was laid on. It was composed of silica, "probably a finely ground or triturated sand, and soda, to "which was added certain metallic oxides to produce the "colour required." This you will see is glass used as a glaze. And supposing this glaze to have been discovered previous to the employment of glass as a material for making large objects, the transition at any rate is not a great one from the use of glass as a coating to its use as a body.

The first objects that I have to show you will illustrate practically what I have been saying. Here are some figures of deities in this sandy, gritty material, covered with a fine bright blue vitreous glaze. The mouldings of some of them are exceedingly sharp and beautiful. This figure of the god Nefer-Atum, No. 11651,* is an example of very good work, and as it is unfortunately broken, we have an opportunity of seeing the inner body, with the outer glaze attached to it, very distinctly. Another specimen, remarkable for the brilliance of its colour, is a sepulchral figure, No. 16. 4. 61. 49. These sepulchral figures are very numerous among Egyptian antiquities. They represent deceased persons mummied, and are found in the tombs, sometimes scattered on the floor, sometimes in painted wooden boxes. Some are plain, others have inscriptions, either painted on them, or moulded into them. These give generally the names and titles of the deceased, and sometimes a portion of the Ritual of the Dead. This specimen has on it the name of Muthetep, who is described as a singing woman of the temple of Amen. It was presented to the Museum by Mr. William Crosfield.

* The numbers attached to these descriptions are the Museum registration numbers.

Passing from this early use of glass as a glaze for pottery, we must now consider the objects found in Egypt composed altogether of glass. Of these there are, roughly speaking, three species. (1) True native Egyptian glass; (2) glass imported from Phœnicia; and (3) glass made in Egypt under the Roman rule.

It is not always possible to determine exactly to which class a given piece may belong, but the subject has had a good deal of attention given to it lately, and a great variety of considerations have been brought forward which materially assist in the classification. Among the objects found are small vases for holding unguents and perfumes, bottles for ordinary use, and small figures of deities for suspension among the beadwork decoration of the mummies, or for inlaying into sarcophagi, &c. Besides these, there are also a large quantity of beads and pendants in various forms. I have here several specimens of these.

No. 11539. Opaque blue glass figure of the goddess Isis, walking, wearing a throne on her head.

No. 11554. Figure of Isis, in turquoise-coloured glass. The hand is raised in grief to the face. The goddess is lamenting the death of Osiris. The figure is made in relief, on a ground, with a flat back, and has been inlaid in a coffin.

Nos. 11358 (*Plate* IV) and 11567. Glass heads of Bes. They have been pendants from necklaces.

No. 11603. Figure of Taur or Thoueris, wife of Bes, as a female hippopotamus, walking. Pierced for suspension.

No. 11624. (*Plate* IV.) A pendant, in turquoise opaque glass, representing the hawk head of "Ra," surmounted by a disk and urœus, and wearing a collar on the neck. The colour and workmanship of this object are very fine indeed.

No. 11469. Transparent blue glass pendant, representing

Plate IV.

№ 11363

№ 11480

№ 11358

ACTUAL SIZE.

№ 11624

№ 11669

a squatting female figure, probably Baubo. A similar piece is engraved p. 3, fig. 5, of the Slade Collection Catalogue. This piece is of the Roman period.

Of the sacred animals there is a fine scarabœus in blue glass, recently obtained from the Rev. Greville J. Chester. No. 10. 8. 76. 10. Also, a frog, in dull red glass, imitating jasper very cleverly. No. 11570.

Of amulets and emblems, there are several hearts and eyes, and two in shape of the papyrus sceptre. Such amulets were ordered by the Ritual of the Dead to be placed round the necks of the mummies.

Amongst the general specimens there are several interesting pieces:

No. 11184. Opaque turquoise glass bezel of a ring, (now in a modern setting,) bearing the name and titles of Thothmes III.

Nos. 11361—3. Human heads, two of them caricatures of Ethiopians. They have been pendants from necklaces. The smallest, No. 11363, (*Plate* IV) is a very clever representation of a negro head.

A quantity of bugle and other beads, in various colours.

An eye from an inlaid mummy case, No. 11478; the pupil and white part in obsidian and alabaster, and the case for the eye of blue opaque glass.

No. 11762 (*Plate* V) is a very interesting specimen: a glass stibium case for holding the preparation of antimony with which the Egyptian ladies painted their eyes. It has still inside it the glass rod used for applying the colour. The tube of the vessel is a transparent blue colour, with opaque white bands at either end and round the centre.

No. 10150 is another unguent vase, of dark green glass, with wavy lines of blue and red ornamentation upon it.

If this is not native Egyptian work, it is probably Phœnician, and imported into Egypt.

Nos. 11763 (*Plate* V) and 11765 are two glass unguent vases, of a class which it is nearly certain was imported from Tyre and Sidon. Similar pieces are found in Greek tombs of about the third century before Christ. There are many of the class in the Mayer Collection, but only two identified with Egypt.

The form of these vases is generally Greek. No. 11765 is in shape of a Greek amphora. The material is very often a dark blue ground, with wavy lines of turquoise and yellow ornamentation. Small stands were used for these vases, such as one of gold in the British Museum, which is figured on page 4 of the Slade Collection Catalogue.

Unguent Vase, No. 11765.

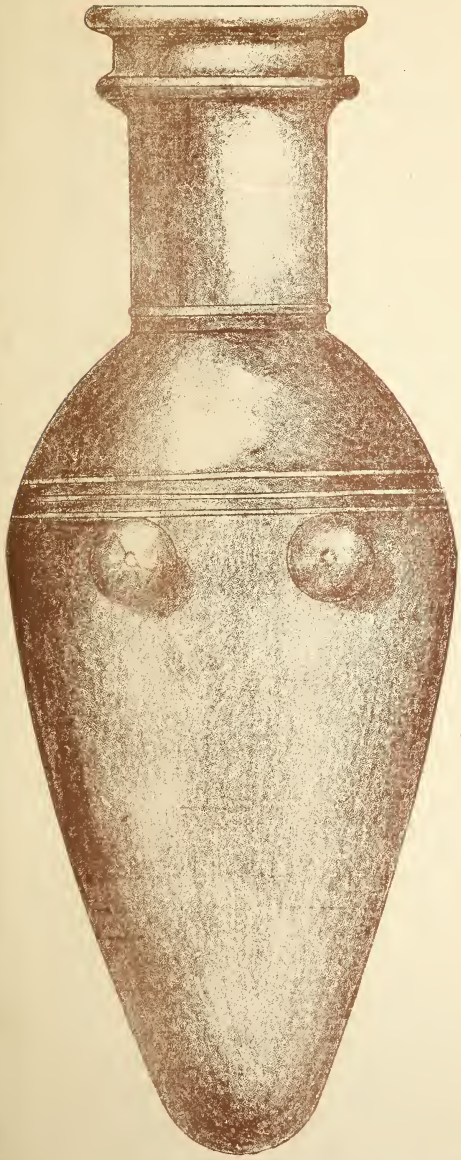
Another interesting piece found in Egypt, and doubtless made there, is No. 11392, a conical bottle of transparent pale green glass, with a long neck. It is wrapped round with papyrus rush, no doubt for protection. A bottle is engraved by Sir Gardiner Wilkinson with the rush tied round it, as he remarks, "like a modern Florence oil flask."* These pieces are dated by Dr. Birch at about 600 B.C.

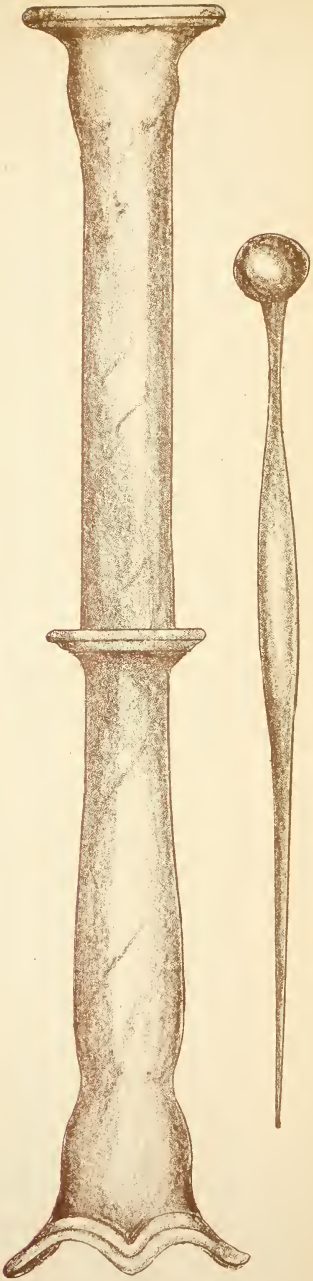
Among the pieces of the Roman period found in Egypt there is a green glass dish, No. 11569, (*Plate* IV,) with ornamentation ground upon it. It was purchased by Mr. Mayer from Mr. Sams of Darlington. It is pronounced to be of a very late period.

Another piece, No. 11480, (*Plate* IV) is a specimen of Romano-Egyptian mosaic glass. The ground is blue, and

* *Wilkinson's Ancient Egyptians*, vol. iii, 1st series, p. 107.

PLATE V.





Nº 11763

Nº 11762

ACTUAL SIZE.

the pattern, which is rather indefinite in form, is in white and yellow and red. The pattern goes right through the piece. From the shape we may suppose that it was originally set in a ring.

Several most interesting pieces of this class of work are in the British Museum, and are described and figured in the Slade Collection Catalogue.

The process by which they were made is ingenious. Rods of coloured glass are arranged (as a bunch of asparagus is) into a cylindrical form, so as to make a pattern, such as a face or a flower, when examined at the ends. These rods are then fused together until they are soft enough to be drawn out at both ends to a considerable length, the pattern of course holding good throughout. The rod is then cut into horizontal slices, which are duly polished and set in rings or inlaid ornamentation.

For a description of this process, and for an account of some remarkable pieces in the British Museum, I must refer you to the Slade Collection Catalogue.

I have spoken of glass imported into Egypt from Tyre and Sidon, and shewn two specimens which belong to a class generally considered Phœnician in origin. I shall now enumerate a few of the best specimens of this manufacture in the Mayer collection. And first, I must express great regret that all these have come to us without any localities attached to them. Antiquities may go through many stages. They are appreciated simply for their market value in the hands of the dealer, for their beauty in the hands of the fine art connoisseur, and by the time that the antiquarian gets to them, the dealer has forgotten where he picked them up, and probably the auctioneer's man has destroyed the old bit of paper with the clue to their locality, and which certainly did

not help their appearance at the sale. We know, however, that these vases are generally found in tombs on the shores and islands of the Mediterranean, associated with antiquities which are dated about the third or fourth century before Christ. Of these the most important are—

No. 10081. Œnochoe, of deep blue glass, with trefoil lip, and ornamentation of white and yellow bands. A very beautiful piece. It is exactly similar in form to fig. 16, page 9, of the Slade Collection Catalogue.

No. 10082. Œnochoe, of transparent very fine blue glass, with ornamentation of yellow and turquoise bands.

No. 10160. Œnochoe, of green glass, with ornamentation of yellow and white wavy bands.

No. 10083. Œnochoe, of chocolate-coloured glass, with ornamentation of white, yellow, and blue bands.

No. 10080. Amphora, of deep blue glass, with ornamentation of yellow and pale blue bands.

No. 10079. Alabastron, of deep blue glass, with ornamentation of yellow and white and turquoise, chevron pattern.

No. 10129. Fragment of the handle of a dark blue transparent glass drinking cup, similar to pieces in the British Museum. It is inscribed on one side, in Greek, "ΑΡΤΑΣ ΣΕΙΔω," and on the other, in Latin, "Artas Sidon." This interesting piece gives the name of the maker, "Artas," and the locality, "Sidon."

Amongst the many glass beads in the Mayer collection, there are a few specimens of a class which has lately attracted the notice of some of our London antiquaries. To these beads a Phœnician origin has been assigned, but as yet, neither the localities in which they have been found, nor the kinds of antiquities with which they appear have led to a

conclusive settlement of their date and manufacture. There are several specimens in the British Museum and elsewhere, and these have been found in America, England, France, Egypt, Italy, &c. They have all been made evidently in the same way. They have been cut from a long stick of glass, which has been composed of combined rods of different colours, forming a pattern, similar to the process we have before spoken of, with reference to the Alexandrian mosaic work.

We have one specimen, No. 6363, which was said to have been found by Mr. Faussett, with his Anglo-Saxon antiquities at Gilton, in Kent, but it was engraved in the *Inventorium Sepulchrale* (pl. 5, fig. 2) by a mistake; for it does not appear in the original MSS.

We have another broken specimen, No. 6688, with no locality.

Another, No. 7338, a very small one of the same class came with Mr. Rolfe's antiquities, and was labelled as having been found by him at Ozengell, in Kent.

A string of beads, No. 6121, of this class is also in the collection, and is labelled as having been found during the last century in Kent, but these are of perfectly modern Venetian manufacture. The Italian beadmakers still retain this pattern in use. It has been suggested that all these beads are of Venetian origin. This question will no doubt be determined like many others, in the course of time. Speaking of beads makes me wish that some member of this Society would go even a little way towards some classification of those beads accessible in books and collections—a geographical, historical, and material classification. I have not the slightest doubt that, however great the confusion might appear on the surface, some good information might ultimately be reaped. Beads have easily found their way all over the world, and

their distribution at given periods in given places, would be borne out, no doubt, by the facts of history.

When I next have the honour to address you on ancient glass, I shall hope to give the results of my slight examination of our Roman glass beads, and of those found in British interments. And I shall be glad if, on some future occasion, I may bring before you other specimens of glass less ancient but not less interesting.

Any one wishing to make himself further acquainted with Egyptian and Phœnician glass, I would recommend to go through the early portion of the Slade Collection Catalogue ; Mr. Franks' paper in the *Art Treasures of the United Kingdom ;* Sir Gardiner Wilkinson's *Ancient Egyptians,* vol. iii, p. 89 ; a paper by Mr. Pettigrew in the *Archæological Journal,* vol. xiii, p. 211 ; and the plates in Deville's *Histoire de la Verrerie ;*—all which works are in our Free Public Library.

ANCIENT ENGLISH STREETS AND SCENES.

By Alfred Rimmer, Esq.

(Read January 25th, 1877.)

Those who wander away for their holiday to Belgium, or the Rhine, or Switzerland, often know but little what delights they leave behind them in their native land. There is scenery in every particular that charms, and ancient towns and cities that are hardly inferior in beauty and picturesqueness, to those on the Moselle and the Elbe. These, too, have a hundred associations connected with them that appeal more to an Englishman than any continental ones. If any ask where such things are to be found, I would say at once, that wherever they may live, they have only to travel north or south, or east or west, and they are sure, before long, to come to plenty that will reward their labour.—Within a few miles of where I live, and of course at no great distance from Liverpool, are the Cheshire Hills, almost neglected by tourists, and even artists ; yet these are of almost unsurpassed beauty. On one of the hills near Broxton no fewer than ten counties can be seen, and the landscapes are as pleasing as they are broad and rich. The estuary of the Mersey is plainly visible on the north, and to the west are bends of the Dee, shewing themselves rarely through dark patches of foliage. Chester is easily seen, as also Nantwich and Malpas and Whitchurch, and many distant church towers that have stood the wear and tear of centuries. Beeston Castle crowns the

summit of a neighbouring hill, and has played many parts in English history; and the royal forest of Delamere stretches out for many miles in extent.—The county of Derby is better known than Cheshire; and though not superior in beauty, its mineral springs and its well-established watering places make it much better known. The Peak is of course celebrated through the pages of Sir Walter Scott and many other historians, but its lovely dales want a chronicler; and so central is it, that a comparatively small sum will enable any one in the kingdom to visit it and enjoy its delights. But many will think that all its history yields to the gentle hero of later years. Izaac Walton will be for ever connected with the history of Derbyshire; and his quaint pages are full of recollections of the beautiful scenery of the county. Ethelred, Alfred, William de Peverel, and King John appear in its early age, and King Charles made it one of his earliest stations after setting up the standard of civil war, though he did not perhaps at first rightly interpret the feeling of the citizens, and was completely defeated in an engagement, where the Derby canal joins the Trent.

Shropshire and Warwickshire, of course, are among the counties to be seen from the hill where we have been supposed to stand. In Warwickshire, the Romans have left very significant marks. Watling Street forms the north-west boundary of the county, and is crossed in a straight line by the Fosse way, a marvellous street that extends from Gloucester to Leicester in one straight line; and Ickneld Street and Ridge Way are still traceable on the west, while encampments of Roman date, coins, weapons, and pottery are scattered all over the county. Perhaps, however, Warwickshire is better recollected as the county where some of Shakespeare's scenes were laid, and where the great poet himself was born. "Bardolph, get thee before me to Coventry; fill me a bottle of "sack; our soldiers shall march through; we'll to Sutton

"Colfied to-night." Where was the neighbouring town of Birmingham in those days ?

Shropshire is even less frequented by tourists than Warwickshire, but is not inferior to it either in scenery or historic interest. Shrewsbury, Bridgenorth, Ludlow, and Bishop's Castle, not only revive scenes of beauty to one's recollection, but they have all figured conspicuously in English history.

Shrewsbury was the great centre of the wars of the Welsh Marches, so much so indeed that Edward I fixed his residence there; and the associations of the Battle of Shrewsbury are too familiar to every one to require dwelling on here. This charming town is situated on an eminence, that will enable every one to see the beautiful outline of the city from any point of view. The dark frowning castle, the tapering spires of its ecclesiastical structures, the irregular, picturesque disposition of its buildings, and the pleasant windings of the Severn, all contribute to make it one of the most delightful towns in England. The church of St. Mary in Shrewsbury is one of the most interesting of all parish churches. There are Dutch paintings in the windows, and many fine tombs of great antiquity. But not only are the historical and picturesque recollections of St. Mary's interesting: the church contains examples of every style of architecture from William the Conqueror to the latest Tudor period. Nor are these isolated examples, there are many of each date; and as for the domestic buildings in Shrewsbury, they are said by many to exceed those of Chester. The view from the Wrekin is extremely grand and suggestive; from a distance it looks like a pale blue cone, but it is easy of access, and the views from it are said to embrace thirteen counties. The land it immediately overlooks is generally considered to have contributed about an equal number of men to the rival houses of York and Lancaster, which of itself would shew the intense absurdity of the civil war, and the absence of any cause to

fight for. The words of Henry VI are very apt when he reviews the plain at Towton, where the war of the roses is being fought—

> Wither one rose, and let the other flourish ;
> If you contend, a thousand lives must wither.

This, of course, only alluded to a small part of the engagement at Towton. Again and again the plains we overlook have figured in the later civil wars, and we are reminded of monarchs who "waded through slaughter to a throne." Though this is a less melancholy picture than we are also reminded of, if we look to the north and west, where we can sometimes see the woods of Gresford that surround the birthplace of, and the town of Wem that gave the title to, the judge that "shut the gates of mercy on mankind." Still all these extravagances are softened down by time ; and within a few miles to the north of Wem is Whitchurch that contains the remains of the mighty Talbot, who was taken from the French wars for burial in England.

Shropshire is an infinitely more interesting and beautiful county than many persons suppose. It is the county of pleasant shady lanes, and quiet picturesque market towns. There are scores of tales about the Lord Marchers and their quarrels with the Welsh, all the way from Roger de Montgomery to the closing scene of the border wars, where Owen Glendower hid himself in an oak, and allowed Hotspur and his friends to fight out the last of the Welsh and English wars. Often I have been over the Shrewsbury field, and examined what few relics are left of the great battle, most of which, and they are very few, are deposited in the museum at Shrewsbury. Let any one whose good fortune leads him to the county town of Shropshire, take a walk of three or four miles to the north, along the Whitchurch road, with a copy of Henry IV in his hand, and he will realize every word of the play. It was a hot day in July, when Boling-

broke, by forced marches, reached Shrewsbury only a few hours before Hotspur, and probably by his good time gained the terrible battle. It is more than probable that Shakespeare drew his pictures on the spot, and the painted windows in Battlefield Church contain several panes that quite suggest some of his lines. As also the extremely accurate description of the " bosky " hill, doubtless Haughmond, that he gives.

The rows of ancient houses on the road are almost fixed as to date, at least the older ones ; for Henry IV burned down all those that were standing, to prevent their affording refuge to the armies of Hotspur ; and in the security after the battle, and the comparative quiet that prevailed, those on the road were soon rebuilt. Some of these houses are stone, and some black and white, or post and petrel. Much these differed in construction. Sometimes the black and white was solid, and sometimes the white part was hollow, being plastered outside and inside on laths, and not unfrequently the spaces between the beams were filled in with bricks ; but as a very general rule the style afforded any amount of protection against the weather, as is shewn in a house that is now being pulled down in Chester. This black and white style is now coming into use in some parts of England ; but, of course, American pine has to be substituted for oak. The farm houses on the Duke of Westminster's estate and some on that of Mr. Heywood, the banker, are being rebuilt in this form, and they form very pleasant objects in the landscape. Some of them are so well done that it is only on close inspection the difference from the more ancient kind can be detected. The great advantage of this style is that it does not require to be coloured up to give the appearance of antiquity. All black and white houses have to be kept coloured, and the difference between new and old is not so apparent. Let it be fairly stated that, without necessarily saying all old constructions must be better than new, there is doubtless

a certain amount of toning down that age can effect, which adds to the pleasure of a landscape; and one advantage of this style is, that if the building is shapely, it can be erected among trees that are tolerably well grown, and so pass in the landscape without any artificial tinting. This has always appeared to me the great advantage of white-washing and yellow tinting. Near Christleton about a mile and a half from Chester, Mr. Scott, a son of the notable church restorer, has erected some almshouses on an old foundation; and so well has he done his work that very few persons would detect their new origin. The chimneys and roofs tell well and clearly, and each feature shews for itself, The beautiful buildings stand on a well chosen spot on the side of what is called Christleton lake, a small mere belonging to the class so common in Cheshire and Shropshire; and among old trees the effect is excellent. What a difference between this and a stolid block of red brick houses such as would have been erected some twenty years ago! The one would have been no better than an eyesore, while the other is a pleasure. But it is not only in externals that the old architects were superior to us in the matter of homesteads and roadside houses. There are many internal arrangements in a house that are not so satisfactory in our present style of building as were those of the dwellings of the 16th century.

It is not possible to go far in any county in England without even yet meeting with ecclesiastical remains of the 14th century; and there can be no doubt that if we could present a truthful picture of England as it was in the reign of Henry IV, it would at once be dismissed as the dream of an antiquary. In those days, the whole bent of the mind was towards beauty. We are so very fond of standing on the vantage ground we have won in material prosperity, and of comparing our present condition with that of our ancestors, that we forget a hundred times over the points in which we

are inferior to them. Even in the design of utensils, the few relics that are left us of four or five centuries ago are the models by which the most advanced manufacturers of the present day are guided; and when we attempt to design things that have come into use since the 14th century, we feel at once how helpless we are. Who, for example, ever designed an organ case of the 14th century style, or a marble chimney piece, or a coal scuttle? True it is that glib attempts can be made at such, and cuspings and crockets introduced; a miniature west front of York Minster was not uncommon in grate fronts thirty or forty years ago; but, after all, how unsatisfactory are our attempts when we leave the beaten track. There is no difficulty in designing a church—a good one too. The materials are all cut out and at hand in immense profusion. It requires no genius to design a 14th century window; indeed the trouble is to reject examples, so many bristle up whenever we have one to design. But it must be quite apparent that we have lost the principle by which the old designers were guided to certain beauty; it mattered not what they had to do, their work was apt, and fitted itself to the purpose. The motto of the old designers might have been that of Ovid in his banishment—"Et quod tentabam scribere "versus erat." Well, let any one attempt to design a 14th century shop front, with plate glass windows, and see if he would not rather wince in shewing his design to a critical company. Yet it would have been a joke of a problem to the architect of St. Mary's Beverley, or Salisbury spire. The latter, indeed, often disappoints at first sight, but a little better acquaintance with it soon dispels the disappointment. From Salisbury city it appears slim and slight, and we are not impressed with its loftiness, nor would we indeed at first credit that it is the tallest building in England; but when it is seen from great distances on the plain where it is built, it gives a sharp incisive idea of height. There is no attempt at width of

base, the Plain, covering over two hundred miles, gives breadth enough. It is a quiet, grand old landmark that for ages has relieved the eye of the traveller from Lavington and Amesbury.

But we do not need to go very far from home to see a beautiful illustration of the wealth of design there was in England. The woodwork in Chester Cathedral stalls astonishes me every time I look at it. The pinnacles are carried up to twice the height a designer of the present day would probably attempt, without in the least giving the idea of flimsiness. Indeed, with all the playful fancy of this marvellous piece of work, the prevailing idea of solid grandeur is never for a moment lost. Each of these tall pinnacles is different, though they seem to be uniform throughout; the finials and crockets are precisely the same in height and general appearance, and at first sight they might be machine work, but for quality, which is at once sharper and better. But they all represent some different flower or foliage, sometimes in bud and sometimes bursting out.

Now when we see what a treasure-house of design England has been, and what it even now is, we are apt to wonder where the mantle of the old designers has fallen. During nearly 300 years, English art has been a constant target for foes and for friends; and neither the Turks, who used the statues of Phidias for targets, nor the soldiers of Cromwell, who broke down carved work with axes and hammers, have been such deadly foes to art as the churchwardens of the 18th century. It is a slight comfort to think that those gentlemen have generally left their names on a painted board, and duly recorded the year in which they defiled the sanctuary.

THE BURIAL LIST OF THE ORMSKIRK CLERGY AND MINISTERS.

By James Dixon, F.R.H.S.

(Read 8th February, 1877.)

In offering the following list,—taken from the parish registers, and extending over three hundred years,—it may be well to state that it includes the names of many others besides the parochial clergy: as for instance those of the chantry priests located about, who happened to end their days in and around Ormskirk after the suppression of monasteries and chantries, at the time of the Reformation. Where possible to distinguish with certainty, notes are given, by way of needful explanation.

Of those connected with the parish church itself, there is a succession of vicars who held the office of "king's preacher" for the county palatine. There were four such in Lancashire, and they owed their existence to an order of Queen Elizabeth, which provided for each an annual stipend of £50, with power to preach in any part of the county where no adequate ministry was in existence. But the emoluments of the office have been alienated by a former Government, and the last stipendiary representative of it was the late Dr. Smith, head master of the Manchester Free Grammar School.

For a long period, at any rate, the office was not held as a sinecure, neither was it given as a simple reward of merit, but to add to the income of some poorly endowed benefice; and for the discharge of a good deal of laborious duty, at a time when the country was thinly populated, roads were bad, and the bulk of the people were wretchedly poor. To many who may meet with the title casually now, the idea conveyed

by it is, that it represented one of high standing in the eyes of the Court, and meant a well-paid office of dignity.

There was also, now and then, a "king's preacher" stationed at Ormskirk, who does not appear to have held any other preferment. Of this class we find John Lewis, in 1624, and Bartholomew Cade, in 1626. And it is not improbable that from this circumstance we find mention in the registers of the "king's chancel," unless it be from an attendance at service of Henry VII, during his visit to Lathom in 1495; for the seat of the lord of the manor was formerly in that part of the church, being westward of the now removed chancel screen. Both of these were also governors of the Free Grammar School, it being provided in the orders of constitution, that there should be three governors *ex officio*, namely, the Earl of Derby, the Vicar of Ormskirk, and the "King's Majesty's "Preacher there." The other governors are elected by the body, each new one being chosen from the township where the last resided.

During the vicariate of Nathaniel Heywood, the annuity of £50 was surreptitiously obtained by his wealthy neighbour, Mr. Stanninghaugh, of Aughton, but afterwards regained.

John Lewis was married, and had children at Ormskirk, and there are reasons for believing that he was the ancestor of T. D. ("Dandy") Lewis, and William Thomas ("Gentleman") Lewis, the birth of the latter being fixed at Ormskirk, in 1748; but I have searched there, without success, for some notice. It is, however, so stated on an engraved print of him.

The registers of Ormskirk Church, from which the following extracts are taken, date from the first year of the reign of the queen before mentioned, and are therefore among the earliest kept, and not only so, they have been preserved till now with scrupulous care. And the writing itself is, in some periods, of superior excellence.

During the latter half of the 16th century, we find the old

ecclesiastical prefix "Sir," in general use, though the names found during that period are of those who belonged to the pre-Reformation era. Occasionally we have the title of "parson," and not till long after, that of "reverend."

It is a somewhat singular circumstance, though not an unnatural one, that the first ecclesiatic registered,—in that of burials, and one of the earliest in the book,—should be the expelled prior of Burscough; followed by several of the local monastic and chantry priests. And the number of such burials, in so short a time as is shewn, favours the supposition that they were either far advanced in years, or that their griefs hastened their deaths. From hard fare to absolute poverty was a trying visitation, and doubtless death was welcome to all.

1558, May 2. Sir Hugh Huckesley pryor of Burscough, in Eccli[a].

1558, May 3. Sir Will[m] Burscough Clerke bur[d] in Eccli[a].

1558, July 30. Sir John Dolland Preeste in Eccli[a].

1558, August 14. Sir John Pursivall in Eccli[a].

,, ,, 21. Sir Gilb. Shurlicars p[t] in Eccli[a].

The name of Shurlicar, now corrupted to Shorlicar and Shollicar, is of very frequent occurrence, as also once in the parish of North Meols.

1559, Januarii 10. S[r] George Parker Preest in Ecc.

One of the chantry priests of Rufford church.

1562, October 16. S[r] John Mouldrie parson of Eccleston.

This was John Modye or Moodye, who was priest, cantarist, and almoner of the hospital of St. John (now known as Lathom Chapel) within Lathom Park, prior to the suppression of the chantry altars. Having renounced the Romish and embraced the Protestant faith, he became rector of Eccleston, in the year 1546, on the promotion of Dr. Richard Layton to be Dean and Canon Residentiary of York.

1562, December 25. S^{r} Will^{m} Aspinwall.

The inventory of Sir Wm. Aspinwall, from Rev. G. J. Piccope's "Lancashire and Cheshire Wills," (Cheth. Society,) may be interesting here.

> The Inventorie of all soch goodes w^{ch} did belonge and appartaine to Syr Will^{m} Asspinwall, p'st and Chanon of the late dissolved Monasterie of Burscoe, praysed and cessed by Richard Lathome, Thomas Morcroft, Lawrence Gaskene, and John Tasker, the xxviiith day of December Anno D^{ni} 1562. Item. his bedde and all thinges therto appartayning and belonging xxx^{s}; one pair of beddestocks, iij^{s} iiij^{d}; his apparell aswel gownes as all other thinges xl^{s}; one cupborde v^{s}; iij chayres and iij quishones* ij^{s}; iij Colfers vj^{s} viij^{d}; in bookes ij^{s}; one brasse chaundler x^{d}.

1566, ffebruarie 4. S^{r} Denyze Stanleye p^{t}.

In all likelihood Dennis was the adopted saint of this ecclesiastic, as it agrees with the practice of the Catholic priesthood, and the name does not sound as of the Stanley family. He was one of the chantry priests.

1572, June 1. Ellis Ambrose, late Vicar of Or^{k} in Eccli^{a}.

Ellis Ambrose succeeded Henry Hill in the vicarage, sometime after the year 1505, but the cause of the vacancy or when it occurred is uncertain.

1576, ffebruarie 1. S^{r} John Rainforth Prista in Eccli^{a}.

1612, ffebruarie 7. Richard Ambrose, Clarke, Vicar of Ormsk. bur. in the high chancell.

The "high chancell," frequently the place of burial of the deceased ecclesiatics here, is that part of the double chancel lying nearest the high altar of the past, or the sanctuary, and is co-extensive with the Derby Chapel. It was formerly separated by a screen, which would share the fate of many other things in the Civil War period, if not removed. The eagle lectern now used in this chapel was found in a garret of

* I have frequently heard a cushion called a "quishone" in the districts between Ormskirk and North Meols. One tradesman in Ormskirk uses the word to this day.

Lathom House some years ago, and it likewise might have been carried from Ormskirk Church with the same object. They would hardly be likely to be found in the small chapel in the catholic times.

1628, Aprill 25. Henry Ambrose Vicar bur. in the high chancell.

1637, July 29. John Bragge Minister bur. in the highe chancell.

John Bragge was master of the Free Grammar School, founded in 1614, the Rev. William Knowles then being vicar and king's preacher. John Chorley, mayor of Liverpool (1678), was master of this school in 1654. Its situation from 1614 to 1850, was on the north side of the church, in the churchyard.

1642, August 2. Thomas Allen Minister bur. in the high chancell.

1643, November 25. Peter Brooks Minister bur. in the high chancell.

1643, December 23. John Broxop Clerke and Vicar of this Church bur. in y^e^ high chancell.

John Broxop was a king's preacher, as well as vicar.

From 1644 to 1653 there were no registers kept, owing to the unsettled state of the nation.

1658, July 2. Mr. John Lappage of Orm^ke^ Chaplayne at Lathom bur. in my Lord of Derby's chancell.

In the absence of a curate, and when the vicar, as king's preacher, was on a preaching tour, the chaplain of Lathom seems to have officiated on week-days, on occasions; and there seems to have been at one time a tacit understanding that such chaplain should assist at the parish church, on great festivals and at other special times. When the Grammar School master happened to be a cleric, he too, owing to the contiguity of the school, was often found conveniently near.

1670, March 25. Jos. Thompson de Orm. cler. sep. in can.

1677, December 18. Nathaniel Heywood de Orms. in canc.

Of Mr. Nathaniel Heywood, the ejected vicar of 1662, it would be futile to attempt to do justice here by any biographical notice. The events of his whole life, as well as his special ministry at Ormskirk, both as vicar and king's preacher; and after his ejectment, both as a licensed public and a private preacher, furnish material for a volume of a respectable size; and this may be undertaken some day, as it deserves to be. Mr. J. P. Heywood, head of the Liverpool banking firm, is his lineal descendant; and in memory of this worthy ancestor, he placed a costly new east window, the subject of which is, "The Ascension of Our Lord to Heaven," in the chancel of Ormskirk Church, in 1859. The legend at the base of the window tells in one line the summarized story of Nathaniel Heywood becoming vicar, his ejectment, and time and place of burial, agreeably with the record in the register. There is a good account of him in the first of five volumes of his ejected brother Oliver's life and collected works, published in 1827. Mr. Picton, in his *Memorials of Liverpool,* gives some account of the family. It is not a small thing for the parish of Ormskirk to possess a memorial of such a man in the ministry as Mr. Heywood undoubtedly was, and no less pleasing at this time of our history to be able to learn with what an affectionate interest he looked upon the "poor" but "docile" people, as he termed those for whom he laboured, against most surprising difficulties, both "in season and out of season." The labours of Nathaniel Heywood for Ormskirk, are enough to render the place unmistakeably dear to all sincere christians; and his record is above.

Mr. Heywood's successor, John Ashworth, seems to have recovered the king's preachership to Ormskirk, but he resigned the living, and was followed by the Rev. Zachary Taylor, also king's preacher. He likewise resigned. It is worthy of note here, however, that this zealous man was not only intent

on the extermination of "witchcraft," but was hostile to dissent, especially to Quakerism; for we find him putting on record in the Grammar School minute-book a protest, "for the clearing of his conscience," against "neglect of "catechizing, to the spread of Quakerism, now too much "increased." At this time Quakerism certainly did flourish around, especially in the township of Bickerstaffe, where the Friends had both a "meeting house" and a burial ground: the former demolished, but the latter known to this day as the "Grave Yort." An entry in the registers relates to its use thus—

1663, February 3. Oliver Atherton de Bickursteth Bur. in his owne yeard.

It was, doubtless, due to Lady Stanley, the special friend of Nathaniel Heywood, that the Quakers had so much success in Bickerstaffe; yet they were sometimes maltreated by "people of the baser sort." This lady's daughter, Barbara, became the wife of Zachary Taylor. She was buried at Ormskirk, 30th Sept., 1689.

1678, March 21. D^s^ Christopher Bradshaw de Scaris.

The family of Scarisbrick, Scarisbrick Hall, maintained a priest within the hall for several centuries, and till the erection of the chapel for the use of the tenantry, at Bescar, on the north side of the park. To his burial in the grave-yard around this chapel, the late Charles Scarisbrick, Esq., was carried from the hall in a direct line, walls and fences being levelled to form a roadway for the occasion.

1679, December 18. Thomas Hodson Clerk Can.

Mr. Hodson, though the fact is not stated here, was curate to the Rev. John Ashworth, who would find it necessary to have one, notwithstanding that Mr. Heywood was in the parish doing much work in visiting till the time of his death; for Mr. Ashworth, being Master of Merchant Taylors' School at Crosby, spent only his Sundays in Ormskirk. The

particulars of Mr. Hodson's engagement I find in the Churchwardens' accounts, and Mr. Ashworth appears to have had two in succession:—

		£	s.	d.
1677, August.	Spent on Mr. Hodson at twice when he preachd at Ormsk.....	00	02	0
,, September	Spent for wyne on the Communion Day	00	04	02
	Spent on Mr. Vicar Mr. Hodson and our selves the same day.....	00	07	06
	Spent on Mr. Ashworth in consulting about a curate	00	01	04
	Spent on Mr. Bardsley and others in consulting about his goeing	00	01	03
,, October.	Spent on Mr. Vicar & Mr. Hodson when we agreed with Mr. Hodson to stay..	00	04	04
	Spent on Mr. Vicar and Mr. Bardsley when wee parted with Mr. Bardsley	00	01	06
1718, May 6.	The Rev^{d} Archippus Kippax Vicar of Ormskirk.			

Archippus Kippax, both vicar and king's preacher, came to Ormskirk in 1693. He was sometime Archdeacon of the Isle of Man, during Bishop Wilson's episcopate. Keble mentions him in his "Life of Bishop Wilson." According to his monumental inscription, on the north wall of the chancel, he was a man of superior attainments and great amiability of temper. He left a family at Ormskirk, and his lineal descendants acquired property in the neighbourhood. His granddaughter, Miss Elizabeth Kippax, left sundry legacies to the poor of the parish, and the late Miles Barton, cotton broker, of Liverpool, who was a relative of the family, was executor under her will. She also left a freehold cottage to the sexton, and an annuity of two pounds for the care of

the monument of her grandfather; but the latter bequest never was invested, and is therefore lost.

1722, February 23. The Rev^{d} George Hardy, Curate of Ormskirk.

This is the first direct information in the register of the existence of a recognised curate, though there were others before him, as I have shewn.

1727, August 16. The Rev^{d} Mr. Chr: Gibson, Vic: of Ormskirk & King's Preacher.

Mr. Gibson lies beneath a much dilapidated tomb in the churchyard, on the north side of the vestry. He appears to have taken a warm interest in the management of the Free Grammar School.

1733, February 9. The Rev^{d} W^{m} Dewhurst A.B. Curate of Douglas Chapel———Orms.

Douglas Chapel lies close to the Leeds and Liverpool Canal and the river Douglas, about a mile from Newburgh, on the way to Wigan. It was originally a cell under the priory of Upholland, and is an interesting relic of the past. A new church on the slope of Parbold Hill has superseded its use as a place of public worship. Before the erection of Newburgh Church, a quarter of a century back, though not in the parish of Ormskirk, the people of the hamlet of Newburgh regarded it as their rightful place of worship, Ormskirk Church being fully five miles distant. The initials of an academic degree appear here for the first time. This ancient chapel, familiarly called "the Duggas" by the rustics about, seems to have been closely associated with the Bridgeman family in the 17th century; and from a stained glass inscription in one of the windows, Dr. Bridgeman, Bishop of Chester, appears to have been a benefactor thereto. An oak pulpit of this period, richly carved, and for some time bedaubed with filthy paint, stands, or stood, on the north side of the building. It stood, when I saw it, on an octagonal block of free stone, as did also the timber shafts supporting the roof,

in the same way that the roof of the Burscough Priory Granary, better known as the Tithe-barn, was upheld, before that bit of lingering antiquity was demolished but a few years since.

1735, August 8. The Rev. Christopher Sudell, Clerk, Prebendary of Chester, Rector of Trinity there, and of North Meols in the county of Lancaster.

Almost as great a pluralist as Dr. John Nutter, or Nuttall, of Sefton, Queen Elizabeth's "Golden Ass," who was at once rector of Sefton, of Aughton, Walton-on-the-Hill, Bebington, Barrow, and Sub-dean of Chester.

Christopher Sudell lies entombed in the little chapel of the Stanleys of Cross Hall, to whom he was allied by marriage of his daughter Jane to Charles Stanley, Esq., the head of the Cross Hall branch of the Stanleys at that period, and brother of Dr. Thomas Stanley, Rector of Winwick. The chapel here named is formed by the splayed window recess on the south side of the tower, being of considerable width. A tasteful mural tablet, as a memorial of Mr. Sudell, and recording his beneficed position, is affixed to one splay, while another in memory of Mr. Stanley and his wife Jane occupies the opposite one.

1742, Nov^{r} 17. The rev: Alex^{r} Wright Ormsk^{k}.

1765, June 18. Mr. Benjamin Sandford, Dissenting Minister———Orms.

1777, July 5. The Rev^{d} Mr. Leyland Curate of Ormskirk———Orms.

1778, June 10. Edward Scarisbrick, Priest——Scaris.

This would be a member of the family of Scarisbrick, Scarisbrick Hall, as most of the males are known to have joined some religious order.

1779, Dec. 31. Rev^{d} William Knowles Vicar of Ormskirk.

Mr. Knowles was the second king's preacher as well as second vicar of the same name. He must have been a man

of good means, as he was a considerable benefactor. Amongst the rest of his gifts are two silver communion flagons, and other plate containing a large weight of silver of a very superior quality. The whole of the Ormskirk Church plate is perhaps quite unequalled in the county. No clergyman or archæologist visiting Ormskirk Church ought to miss an inspection of it. The Rev. Wm. Knowles was the owner of acquired property in Ormskirk, both houses and land, which his descendants still hold. A large house in Burscough Street he built designedly for his wife after him, but she departed first to the eternal mansions above.

1781, Dec. 20. Mr. Henry Holland Dissenting Minister ———Orms.

Up to this time we must take for granted "minister" and "dissenting minister," unless otherwise specifically described, denote Presbyterian ministers, whose chapel was at the south end of Chapel Street, of which a portion yet stands as part of the garden wall of Chapel House, the doorway and windows being filled up with rubble. In 1783 a new chapel was erected behind the north side of Aughton Street.

1788, Sept^r 13. Mr. Bulmer Priest of the Papist Chapel in Ormskirk.

"F. Maurus Bulmer was the first priest fixed at Ormskirk "on the present mission coming there in 1732. He took a "lease of some ground and erected a house and chapel upon "it. (This house and chapel form the present presbytery.) "Some years later, when his landlord came to the determina- "tion of selling the land and tenement, he purchased it as a "permanent settlement for the Benedictines." This was followed by another chapel adjoining, in 1795. And in 1850 the present detached handsome church was erected as suitable to the wants of a large Catholic congregation. It is dedicated to St. Anne.

1789, Oct^{r} 30. The Rev^{d} Samuel Smith Minister of Rufford Chap.

1791, Jan^{y} 23. The Rev^{d} John Hurst Priest from Scarisbrick Hall.

1800, Jan^{y} 13. Reverend George Crook, Priest of the Roman Chapel Aughton.

Mr. Crook was first assistant and then successor to Mr. Bulmer. The chapel, it should be stated, is just in the parish of Aughton.

1800, Nov^{r} 27. The Rev. Randal Andrews Vicar of Ormskirk.

1812, June 17. The Reverend James Stanley, Vicar of Ormskirk.

The Rev. James Stanley, who was of the Stanleys of Bickerstaffe, being brought up by Edward twelfth Earl of Derby, became Vicar of Ormskirk in 1800, and wore out his constitution by the age of forty-four with close application to the entire duties of the parish, which he even increased by adding services to the number of those he found observed by his predecessor.

1822. The Rev^{d} W. Naylor, Ormskirk, 28th Jan^{y}, 88 y^{rs} of age.

The Rev. William Naylor was incumbent of Altcar for a long series of years, and journeyed each Sunday from Ormskirk, a distance of eight miles, to conduct the service there. He was also master of the Grammar School sixty-five years, from 1756 to the time of his death. During his mastership the late Bishop Goss was educated there, as also was Dr. P. A. Nuttall, another Ormskirk boy, at the same time as Dr. Goss. Dr. Nuttall is known as the compiler of a "Standard Dictionary," and was the author of a "Classical "and Archæological Dictionary," and translator of Juvenal's Satires and the works of Horace. In Bohn's edition of "Brand's Antiquities," is an article on "barring out" at

schools, by Dr. Nuttall, and is descriptive of a practice very common within the present century, adopted by the boys on special occasions when a holiday they wanted, and a holiday they would have.

1824. Peter Walkden Fogg, Presbutarian Minister, Ormskirk, 1st Oct^{r}, 59 y^{rs}. Buried at the Presbutarian Chapel.

The Foggs have long been connected with Ormskirk, not only in the Presbyterian interest, but also as an educational family. They were associated with the Aikins, Enfields, and Barbaulds; and with the founders of the Warrington Academy, hoped to have had it established at Cross Hall, near Ormskirk, but their wishes were strenuously opposed and defeated by Dr. Stanley. The Rev. Henry Fogg, son of the above, is minister of the same chapel now, but the congregation has dwindled down to about half a dozen persons—the Church, Congregationalism, and Wesleyanism having absorbed the remaining descendants of the old Presbyterians.

1845, Nov^{r} 28th. Joshua Thomas Horton. Aged 55.

The Rev. J. T. Horton was one of the Hortons of Chadderton, and came to Ormskirk from the curacy of Rochdale. He married Harriet, daughter of Sir T. D. Hesketh, Bart., of Rufford, by whom he left one son, Joshua Thomas Horton, Esq., of Howroyde, Yorkshire. He was a magistrate for the county, and a friend of the late Archdeacon Brooks. As a preacher and public speaker he stood in a high rank. And when the county constabulary was established here he protested against the innovation, speaking against it at the Sessions House, at Preston, for upwards of six hours, with powerful eloquence. He is still popularly remembered as the "Old Vicar."

1855, Dec^{r} 24. Charles Forshaw. Aged 62.

The Rev. C. Forshaw was master of the Free Grammar

School, from 1825 to 1856, being the last occupier of the original school building in the churchyard. He was also incumbent of Altcar, and held both offices at the time of his death.

1870, 21 May. Joseph Bush. Aged 57.

The Rev. J. Bush brings my list a few years beyond the 300, as named at the head of this paper, but my long personal association with him, both as vicar of the parish, from 1853, and as chaplain of the Workhouse, from 1857, and as a sincere friend in both places, forbids the omission of his name. While he acted as president of the Ormskirk Public Library, founded under the auspices of the present Earl of Derby, when Lord Stanley, in 1854, I was there, too, officially connected with him: and in all of these places he was ever seen as the scholar, the gentleman, and the christian.

He was some time curate of St. George's, Everton, and afterwards of Long Ashton, near Bristol. At the latter place he published a volume of Evangelical Sermons, and at Ormskirk, a small book of Devotional Poems, entitled *Lyra Sacra Privata;* also, *The Canticles, or the Song of Solomon*, a Metrical Paraphrase, dedicated to the Venerable Archdeacon Jones, of Liverpool. By his marriage with the daughter of the late Major Brooks, he became allied to the family of the late Archdeacon Brooks, brother of the major.

During the 16th and part of the 17th centuries, interments within the church were more numerous than in the churchyard, a circumstance sufficient to urge on the proposed restoration of this edifice, to secure the relaying of the floor, on sanitary grounds alone.

PROCEEDINGS,

TWENTY-NINTH SESSION, 1876-77.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING,

Royal Institution, Colquitt Street, Liverpool, October 27th, 1876.

Rev. CANON HUME, D.C.L., Vice-President, in the Chair.

In the absence of the Secretary, there was read the following

REPORT.

The Session which has just closed has been one of special interest to the members, for an unusual amount of work has been done with much less than the customary amount of assistance.

The papers have been good and sufficiently numerous, and the attendance of members and their friends has exhibited a growing interest in the pursuits of the Society.

At the last annual meeting the volume for the previous Session was incomplete, and a period of the year had been reached when the printing of it could not be proceeded with conveniently, so that it was the spring of the present year before it could be proceeded with. The Council have the pleasure of stating, however, that it was delivered to the various members who were entitled to receive it early in September.

The volume for the Session now concluded is nearly all in type, except the Proceedings and Index, and it is hoped that it will be in the hands of members in the course of the month of November.

In addition to their usual publications, the Council have to express their grateful acknowledgments to Joseph Mayer, Esq., F.S.A., one of the founders of the Society, for his present of a new and complete edition of the Catalogue of the Museum and Library. This also was carried through the press in the course of last Session, and was forwarded to all the members, and to the various Societies and Institutions in friendly connexion with the Society.

The supply of papers has been increasingly good, and very varied, while still keeping close to the Society's original object of illustrating the two counties. It is also a matter for well-grounded hope, that in-

vestigations of a public character may soon be made in connexion with Ribchester or Lancaster, or both, and the results in any case will afford valuable materials for further papers to be laid before the Society. Mr. W. T. Watkin, two of whose papers will appear in the forthcoming volume, has exhibited unusual interest in connexion with these arrangements.

In the early part of the Session, the new Assistant-Secretary, Mr. Wakefield, had the misfortune to suffer from a delicate condition of the eyes, and the caution which he was obliged to exercise prevented him from rendering the usual services during the Session. Thus the labours of some of the Honorary Officers have been unexpectedly increased during a second session: but the interests of the Society do not appear to have suffered in any respect.

On the whole, the business of the Session has attained more than average success; and the issue of three publications in a single half-year,—which they have confident hope of seeing accomplished,—is evidence that the officers have been faithful to their duty.

In consequence of delay in the printing and issue of vol. xxvii, the Treasurer was not able to hand in a Balance Sheet for that Session, at the usual time; but it is now ready. It shows a balance in favour of the Society of upwards of £40. The Balance Sheet for the last Session is not yet ready, for the same reason; but it is hoped that it will be submitted to the members early in December.

There is a good promise of suitable papers for the forthcoming session; and the Council look forward to it as likely to be a thoroughly successful one.

The Balloting Lists have been made out in accordance with the Laws, and are now submitted to the members.

It was moved by Mr. Richards, seconded by Mr. Bellew, and resolved,

That the Report now read be adopted, and be printed and circulated with the Proceedings.

It was moved by the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Mercer, and resolved,

That the Treasurer's Balance Sheet be printed in like manner, in the Volume to which it belongs.

A Ballot was then taken for the election of Council and Officers, the result of which is shewn on page iv.

It was moved by Mr. Mercer, seconded by Mr. Bellew, and resolved,

That the best thanks of the Society be given to the Officers and Council, for their services during the past year.

November 16th, 1876.

Rev. Canon Hume, D.C.L., Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following objects were exhibited:—

By W. H. Richards, Esq.

An Irish coin: a groat of the date of Henry VIII and Queen Anne Boleyn. Her initials are on the reverse. Found in 1874, about twelve miles from Dublin; rare.

A modern Russian diptych, containing images of the Virgin and Child and other devotional subjects. It was taken from the person of a dead Russian, by a Britisn officer, in the Crimean War.

By J. Harris Gibson, Esq.

An example of early English printing, "Calvin's Commentary on Genesis," London, 1578. In the original oak boards.

A 17th century token recently found in Liverpool. *Obv.*— "Ralph Hall, 1661." *Rev.*—"In Liverpool, H. R. E." The initial letters are those of himself and wife. This token, hitherto unknown, is not mentioned in Boyne's catalogue.

By James Bromley, Esq.

A glass goblet, engraved with a turf-stack between two sycamore trees, and the initials J. S. M. It celebrates an incident which is the subject of Wordsworth's Sonnet, No. xxiii. in Miscellaneous Sonnets. It is superscribed "On the Way between Preston and Liverpool." The story is, that while engaged in building the turf-stack, the owner, James Scarisbrick, was seized with fatal illness; and his son would never afterwards suffer it to be touched except to repair waste. Fifty years after its erection it was seen by Wordsworth, and hence the sonnet. About ten years afterwards, the materials were used by Scarisbrick's son-in-law, for field drainage.

By the Rev. Canon Hume.

Two curious Chinese vases, apparently of variegated marble, both beautifully carved. Each had a lid, and both seemed designed for chimney-piece ornaments.

The following Paper was read:—

Some Account of a Curious Astronomical, Astrological, and Medical MS. in the Chetham Library, Manchester,* *by the late John Harland, F.S.A., with additions by W. E. A. Axon, M.R.S.L.*

* Transactions, p. 1.

November 30th, 1876.

Rev. Canon Hume, D.C.L., Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following objects of interest were exhibited :—

By J. Harris Gibson, Esq.

A curious amulet or talisman of an Oriental Fakir.

By the Rev. Canon Hume.

A large copper thumb-ring, which was said to have belonged to one of the Priors of Lancaster. It was supposed to be of the 15th century.

A beautiful folio copy of the *Biblia Sacra* of 1519, with numerous clerical annotations in MS. in the margin. He drew attention to several of the wood engravings in it, which represented two distinct scenes at the same time; while one or two presented three such scenes.

By James Bromley, Esq.

A small 12mo volume of close MS. with diagrams. It contained a series of lectures on scientific subjects, by the Rev. Dr. Clayton, of date 1745.

A manuscript sermon of the Rev. Robert Walker, known as "Wonderful Walker." It was preached between 1746 and 1771.

The following Paper was read;—

The Liverpool Directory; its History and Curiosities, *by James A. Picton, Esq., F.S.A.**

December 14th, 1876.

The Rev. Canon Hume, D.C.L., Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following objects were exhibited :—

By Miss ffarington.

Two fragments of a small brown object, apparently stone. It had been found by a labourer in a sand pit near Worden. They were parts of a "hair curler" of fine brown earthenware, similar in size and form to the white ones which are more common.

* Transactions, p. 9.

The Chairman drew attention to a Paper in the *Memoires of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, Copenhagen,* (1868, p. 164) by J. Kornerup, explaining numerous mural paintings of interest discovered in certain churches of Denmark. He compared the representations of the four Evangelists with certain ones known to ourselves.

The former of the two Papers announced was then read, viz.:—

Explanation of Three Additional Local Vignettes,* *by James Kendrick, M.D.*

January 11th, 1877.

Rev. Canon Hume, D.C.L., Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following objects were exhibited:—

By the Rev. Canon Hume.

The title page of the Rev. Chas. Owen's "Hymns Sacred to the Lord's Table," printed from a photograph.

Also, in drawing attention to a book-plate of the present Bishop of Argyle and the Isles, he pointed out the seal of the Isles, the ancient *Sodor*, viz., St. Columba in an open boat on the sea, all *ppr.* in chief a blazing star *or*.

Also, an ancient ivory carving, representing Omphale, Queen of Lydia, chastising Hercules with his own club.

By T. Comber, Esq.

A copy of the earliest illustrated Herbal, 1491, two volumes in one, profusely illustrated with woodcuts. The English names of the plants had been written on the margin, probably by the original owner. They were written in plain letters and also in two kinds of cypher, one of which was obviously formed from the letters of certain cognate Oriental languages.

By J. H. Gibson, Esq.

Two large godfather's spoons, silver; one of the time of our James II, and the other, which was Swedish, of unknown date.

A curious manuscript letter, apparently of the end of last century, in doggerel rhyme, referring to the death of an old clergyman of Cartmel.

The following Paper was read:—

Etymology of Plant Names. Part II.—Kitchen Vegetables and Salad Plants†, *by Thos. Comber, Esq.*

* Transactions, page 33. † Transactions, page 43.

January 25th, 1877.

Rev. Canon Hume, D.C.L., Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following objects of interest were exhibited:—

By James Bromley, Esq.

Two MS. sermons of the Rev. Peter Walkden, preached in 1748.

The diary of the Rev. Peter Walkden for the years 1725, 1729, 1730, with notes by W. Dobson, published 1866.

By the Rev. Canon Hume.

A book of pamphlets of the 17th century, each of which was in many respects equivalent to an article in a modern newspaper. He also showed how, by a peculiar mode of binding, the number of pamphlets was shown, and the place at which each commenced.

A fac-simile of the first edition of Milton's *Paradise Lost* and of George Herbert's *Temple;* and showed a marked peculiarity in the pronunciation of many of the words which the printers of modern times have entirely concealed.

By J. H. Gibson, Esq.

A large medal by Wyon, struck in commemoration of the visit of the King of Sardinia to London in 1855.

A handsome tortoise shell snuff box of last century, inlaid with gold and silver, and bearing the arms of the kingdom of Spain.

The following Paper was then read:—

Ancient English Streets and Scenes,* *by Alfred Rimmer, Esq.*

February 8th, 1877.

B. L. Benas, Esq., in the Chair.

The following objects were exhibited:—

By B. L. Benas, Esq.

A Chinese stock and share list, in Chinese and English, published in Hong-Kong: containing a variety of Bank, Canal, Insurance, and other Joint-stock companies.

By James Bromley, Esq.

A curious book of the 17th century, entitled, "*A Briefe Description of the Whole World*, printed for John Browne, and are to be sold at his shoppe in St. Dunstan's Church-yard, in Fleet

* Transactions, page 117.

Street, 1608." On the fly-leaves are several names, and the dates 1698 and 1712. There is also the following MS. distich:—

"A man in time on high may clime,
To fortune doth prosed;
But downe he shall, and have a fall,
Except he tak gud heed."

Though nominally on the subject of the "Whole World," the book is occupied chiefly with the Low Countries, and it contains numerous verses like that quoted, then very common. Among the facts, real and imaginary, related, are the invention of printing, the birth-place of Erasmus, an antidote for poison, miraculous births of numerous children at one time, &c.

The Rev. Canon Hume forwarded for exhibition:—

1. A spear of dark wood, from New Zealand, covered on both sides with elegant carving like English die sinking.
2. The little chisel of green-stone by which the work had been executed.
3. A small Russian book, printed and bound in Moscow. The exterior was ornamented with great taste, a piece of bead-work being let into the back.
4. An illustration showing twenty-three processes in the manufacture of a needle. Presented to the present possessor, at the great exhibition of 1851, by Messrs. Henry Milward and Sons of Redditch. The manufacture of needles is now in a depressed condition, in consequence of machines superseding hand sewing.

The following Paper was read:—

The Ormskirk Clergy and Ministers for 300 Years,* *by James Dixon, F.R.H.S.*

February 22nd, 1877.

The Rev. Canon Hume, D.C.L., Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following objects of interest were exhibited:—

By the Rev. Canon Hume.

A peculiar harp, of small size, from the West Coast of Africa; very like some of the stringed instruments shown in Jewish illustrations. It has but one octave of strings; the sounding board is a piece of skin, and the wooden parts are fastened together by rude tying.

He also drew attention to the difference between a musical note and a spoken note, and illustrated it by means of a tuning pipe, and by reference to Paganini's method of manipulating the strings of the violin.

* Transactions, page 125.

By Mr. Potter.

Two flint arrow-heads found on the Cheshire shore. He drew attention to their shape and beautiful finish as a proof that they belonged to a late period of the stone age.

A portion of an oak bowl, the outer bottom of which, when found, had deep irregular groovings, showing that it had probably been formed by a stone implement. With the exception of the bottom, the outside and inside of the bowl had possessed a well finished smooth surface. The side had shrunk in drying, to about half the original depth; and the grooving of the bottom was shown in the interior also, owing to the process of shrinking.

By C. T. Gatty, Esq.

A large number of specimens of glass illustrative of his Paper. Many of these were clearly Egyptian; others Roman, manufactured in Egypt; others again Venetian and generally modern. As many of these as could be handled without injury were passed round for inspection.

The following Paper was read:—

On Antique and Modern Glass in the Mayer Museum,* *by Chas. T. Gatty, Esq.*

March 8th, 1877.

The Rev. R. R. Moore, M.A., in the Chair.

The following objects were exhibited:—

By James Bromley, Esq.

A volume containing the Book of Psalms to the end of the Apocrypha in the old English black letter, the date of the volume being 1583.

The book of "Hymns sacred to the Lord's Table," by Charles Owen, which had been exhibited at a previous meeting, was again laid on the table to illustrate the first Paper of the evening.

The following Papers were then read:—

I. Charles Owen's Selection of Hymns, *by William Robson, Esq.*

II. Some Notices, Historical and Critical, on Hymns and Hymn Writers, *by Dr. D. Buxton, Hon. Secretary.*

* Transactions, p. 105.

March 22nd, 1877.

Rev. Canon Hume, D.C.L., Vice-President, in the Chair.

Among the objects of interest exhibited were the following:—

By Chas. Potter, Esq.

Three cards of objects from the coast of Cheshire, near ancient Meols; 1st, fibulæ, Roman and Saxon; 2nd, beads; 3rd, miscellaneous metallic objects of various dates.

By W. H. Richards, Esq.

An ancient pewter spoon, of the broad-mouthed type, said to have belonged to Captain Cook.

By Thos. A. Bellew, Esq.

An old map of London and the surrounding districts, remarkable for its accuracy at the time of its construction.

By J. P. Earwaker, Esq.

An interesting bronze sword handle, probably representing either St. Michael or St. George, of mediæval workmanship.

By the Rev. Canon Hume.

1st. A Chinese cross-bow, capable of discharging six arrows in four seconds.

2nd. Two Australian boomerangs, one of acute curvature and the other of the hatchet species, more heavy at one side than at the other. These were called "wooden swords" by the early voyagers.

By Chas. T. Gatty, Esq.

1st. An Egyptian draught-man, of blue porcelain, in the shape of an Asiatic prisoner, with his hands bound behind him.

2nd. An Egyptian belt of woven linen, about seventeen feet long, very finely preserved and decorated with symbols of life, &c. There is an inscription at one end, and the date is that of the second year of Rameses III. The belt is very unusually shaped, as its width was gradually narrowed, in the process of weaving, from the beginning to the end. It was brought to England by the Rev. H. Stobart, and is said to have been found at Memphis.

The following Paper was then read:—

Notes on the Roman Remains in the Eastern Part of Cheshire,* *by J. P. Earwaker, Esq., M.A., F.S.A.*

Mr. Watkin, who read the above paper for Mr. Earwaker, supplemented it with a relation of similar discoveries in other parts of the kingdom.

Mr. Bellew read a very brief but interesting Paper, entitled, "*Lenten Notes of Olden Times.*"

* Transactions, page 81.

April 5th, 1877.

Rev. Canon Hume, D.C.L., Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following objects of interest were exhibited:—

By W. E. A. Axon, Esq.

1st. An impression from a seal which was found before 1839 in ploughing a field at Waddingham, Winsetts-in-Partrington, near the Humber, and is now the property of a family at Macclesfield. The inscription is "Willi de Cravene," the centre of the field being occupied by a fleur-de-lys. It is clear from the seal that the fleur-de-lys was a portion of the Craven Arms long before the grant of the arms to the Craven family by Sir Wm. Dethick in 1600. The reverse of the seal shows an incised hand extended in the action of Latin benediction. It is probably the seal and counter seal of some ecclesiastic.

2nd. An ancient alphabet on a leaden tablet. It was apparently intended to serve the same purpose as a horn book.

3rd. A fine of lands in Kirkneton, 18 and 19 Elizabeth.

4th. A copy of *Monarde's Historia Medicinal*, describing medicinal plants, &c., found in the West Indies, and containing an interesting notice on Tobacco.

The following Paper was read:—

On the Shorthand Authors of Lancashire, *by J. Eglington Bailey, Esq., F.S.A., &c.*

April 19th, 1877.

Rev. Canon Hume, D.C.L., Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following interesting objects were exhibited:—

By W. H. Richards, Esq.

A lady and gentleman's ivory card case of Chinese manufacture, very deeply carved all round including the edges, representing elaborate devices and patterns.

By B. L. Benas, Esq.

The first specimen of a Chinese silver coin.

By Dr. Bailey.

The tusk of an Irish wild boar, of the triangular or prismatic shape, mounted in silver.

By James Bromley, Esq.

A curious MS. volume of sermons, prayers, epistles, controversial verse and dialogues, catechisms, correspondence and geo-

graphical descriptions, dated from 1715 to 1718, by the Rev Peter Walkden, Nonconformist minister, at Newton-in-Bowland and Hesketh Lane, near Chipping. The writing is generally clear, though wonderfully minute. The letters from his cousin, a student at Glasgow University, are interesting as a contemporary account of the Jacobite rising of 1715. There is also a curious arithmetical problem that requires some study to trace.

By C. T. Gatty, Esq.

Four baked clay Babylonian tablets, inscribed in the cuneiform character and dated in the reign of Nabonidus, Nebuchadnezzar and Nerigliosar, kings of Babylon.

By Mr. Potter.

A leaden object, use uncertain, but possibly a spindle whorl, shaped similarly to the pommel of a sword and ingeniously cast in open work.

By J. H. Gibson, Esq.

A bullet mould of curious construction and a hand cutting-machine.

The following Papers were read :—

I. On the Orms of Lancashire in the Twelfth Century, and Orm the Author of Ormulum,* *by R. G. Latham, M.D., F.R.S., Hon. Member of the Society.*

II. Ormskirk Market Cross and Wayside Crosses in General, *by Jas. Dixon, Esq., F. R. Hist. Soc.*

Crosses of stone were once much more common than now, amounting—as Mr. Rimmer informs us, in his work on the "Ancient Stone "Crosses of England,"—to no fewer than five thousand, before the Reformation. There was one in almost every ancient town, village, or hamlet, and some of them of exquisite architectural design. Besides these there were, in this as in other parts of the country, many "wayside" and "praying" crosses; and here and there the base of one is still to be seen at the corner of a road or lying in a ditch. Inside Scarisbrick park, looking from the Southport road, we see one so far intact that it might easily be quite restored, at the will of the owner. Being notably a "catholic" district, these remains are not to be wondered at. I have looked up the spots where such once existed, and of which either some small trace or at least the names yet mark the sites. And it is worthy of observation that they are generally to be met with in the districts lying seaward from Ormskirk and Lathom, favouring the impression that the early inhabitants of this part of Lancashire settled chiefly within the distance of only a few miles off the coast; and in like manner we find the more ancient churches—as Ormskirk, Halsall, Sefton, and one or two others—within the same limits of distance.

The following have their sites or fragments yet traceable :—

I. On the way from Ormskirk to Bescar; (1) one by Brooklands

* Transactions, page 91.

house; (2) another at Narrow moss, near Thurlestone hall; (3) at the turn to Heaton's bridge; (4) near the rise of the same bridge; (5) at the east lodge entrance to Scarisbrick park; and (6) at Bescar.

II. On the road from Ormskirk to Southport; (1) one at the Bird i' th' hand; (2) another at the next half-mile; (3) half-a-mile further; (4) at the "pinfold," near Scarisbrick bridge; (5) at each of the west side lodges of Scarisbrick park; and (6) Carr cross, near Snape green.

III. On the road from Scarisbrick through Halsall; (1) one near Hulme's bridge; (2) another near Halsall rectory; (3) Downholland cross; (4) Lydiate cross, near St. Thomas' Church; and (5) near Lydiate hall.

IV. (1) Newburgh cross, in the hamlet of Newburgh; (2) Dob cross, between the Three oaks in Lathom and Blythe hall; and (3) one at the Priory gateway. One near the Manor house, on the way to Rufford, at the eastern boundary of Ormskirk parish. And (5) Cromwell's cross, on the east side of Lathom park.

These twenty-two crosses are marked on the map of the ordnance survey, but doubtless many more, whose names and sites have been completely obliterated, were once to be found. To assume, therefore, that the name of "The Cross," in Ormskirk, applies simply to the crossing of the streets, and not to a former material cross, is a manifest absurdity, and shews a want of acquaintance on such matters by those who hold the opinion.

Downholland Cross.—Respecting this cross, already named, *The Tablet* of 10th December, 1870, has the following notice:—"On the 30th ult., "one of the ancient wayside crosses, with which England was formerly "thickly studded, was disinterred from its long resting-place. It was "found by a labourer, who was engaged in levelling a cop in a field "adjoining the Southport road, about half-way between Lydiate and "Downholland. The cross is one solid stone, octagonal in shape, some-"what corroded, but otherwise in much the same state as when torn "from its socket, which has existed, from time immemorial, on the "roadside about six yards in front. It must have lain in this position, "buried under the hedge, since the period when such objects of vene-"ration were either destroyed by violent, or secreted by friendly hands. "The field belongs to Miss Balshaw of Lydiate, and is a small leasehold "in Lady Scarisbrick's manor of Downholland. The cross with its "socket was at once removed to Our Lady's church, Lydiate, where it "will be erected as a cemetery-cross. It is curious that this discovery "should have taken place on the Feast of St. Andrew, that great lover "of the cross. Such remains have been numerous in the neighbour-"hood, no fewer than five or six can be reckoned within the circuit of "one mile."

The Rev. T. E. Gibson further informs us, in his recently published valuable work, on *Lydiate Hall, and its Associations*, that "the space "immediately around this cross, now erected in the ground adjoining "the church, is to be devoted to the burial of priests, and no interments "are to take place, either in front or on the south side of Our Lady's "church."

We have proof, in this one discovery, that the burial of crosses was practised in our neighbourhood, and the ancient cross of the Ormskirk market place may yet some day come forth from its hiding-place. The erection of a new structure on the site which has so long preserved its name, as the market cross, is now a fact to be recorded; but it is nevertheless a matter of regret that the prevailing feeling of the Local Board has operated against its appearing as more than a clock tower. Elegant enough as such, and with the needlessly limited means at the disposal of the architect, who has had a laudable desire to produce something worthy of its ancient traditions, it will fail in the present as well as in an after age, to satisfy the eye of the Historian, the Antiquary, and the man of correct taste: and doubtless the mistake which has thrown away the opportunity of handing down to posterity a worthy memorial of Ormskirk's old associations, will in future be regretted.

NEW MEMBERS ELECTED.

22nd Feb., 1877.	George Hayward Adshead, Esq., Pendleton, Manchester.
14th Dec., 1876.	J. Eglinton Bailey, F.S.A., Egerton villa, Stretford, Manchester.
11th Jan., 1877.	F. J. Fownes, Esq., 11, Lord street.
19th April, 1877.	Captain Frederick Walker Gardiner, Derby street, Ormskirk.
14th Dec., 1876.	Thomas Gibson, Jun., Esq., 3, East road, Albert park, and 47, North John street.
8th Feb., 1877.	H. B. Gilmour, Esq,, Fulwood park, Aigburth.
14th Dec., 1876.	Rev. Canon Gray, M.A, Wolsingham Rectory, County of Durham.
8th Feb., 1877.	Henry Heginbotham, M.R.C.S.E., F.R.G.S., Stockport.
14th Dec., 1876.	John Laird, Esq., Oak house, Grosvenor road, Oxton, and 93, Church street, Birkenhead.
22nd Feb., 1877.	T. J. Ridgway, Esq., Wildersmoor house, Lymm.

DONATIONS TO THE LIBRARY.

1.—England.

Birkenhead Literary and Scientific Society;—Report of, Session xix, 1875-76.

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Society of Antiquaries;—Proceedings, vol. vi, Second Series, No. 5, 1876; vol. vii, No. 1, April to June, 1876.

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3.—Ireland.

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